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GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1901.

The National Government has dealt liberally with the Exposition, having made an appropriation of \$500,000 for buildings and exhibits. Three large buildings at the extreme eastern end of the Esplanade contain the splendid displays of the Government. The main structure is 418 by 130 feet, and the others 150 feet square. Curved arcades connect the buildings and form a semi-circular court facing the west. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, directed the work of construction.

The displays of war material are grouped together in the main building and are so placed that the observer may intelligently follow out the development of both small arms and ordnance. Both the War and Navy Departments have contributed to make the most complete ordnance display ever shown by the Government.

To go into the Navy Department's exhibit, we find as the central feature a small cyclorama representing a scene on the quarterdeck of a flagship, an armored cruiser. The background is a canvas-painted section about 90 feet long representing in perspective the vessels of a squadron, with the sea and sky of a sea horizon. The quarterdeck forms the foreground and shows a steering wheel, sky-lights, railings, etc., and a 1-pounder Hotchkiss gun. The turret, barbette and 8-inch guns are shown in full size. Standing on the deck are life-size wax figures of the different officers and enlisted men of a flagship, dressed accurately in the various uniforms. The cutter shown in the scene is a boat from the captured gunboat Alvarado, supported on davits from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. The steering wheel is from the U. S. S. Galena, lost in the Samoan hurricane of 1888, and the skylight from the U. S. S. Raleigh. This small cyclorama is very realistic and conveys a good impression of the actual scene.

An instructive feature of the Department is a large map of the world, 8 by 20 feet, on which are placed

307 miniature lead models representing battleships, cruisers, monitors, gunboats, torpedo boats, submarine boats, sailing vessels, colliers, or tugs of the U. S. Navy, in commission, ordinary, under repair or construction. A glance at this exhibit gives an accurate idea of the number and whereabouts of the vessels of the Navy.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair shows as its principal exhibit 26 models of vessels of the U. S. Navy, made to the scale of 1:48, and embracing all the types of large vessels, showing them complete as to the smallest detail. In addition there is a model of the submarine boat Holland, loaned by the Holland Company of New York. Another feature of the bureau's display is a model of a barbette turret for 12-inch B. L. rifle, designed by Chief Constructor Hitchborn, U. S. N. (retired). The plans of the original Merrimac and Monitor, including lines, deck plans and cross sections, are also shown.

The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, of which Rear Admiral O'Neill is the present Chief, is well represented by extensive exhibits. Some of the principal guns shown with their mounts are a 4-in. R. F. gun fitted with Vickers breech mechanism, initial velocity 3,000 feet, range with 15-degree elevation 7 miles; 3-in. R. F. gun with Dashell type breech action, range with 15-degree elevation 7,500 yards; 6-pounder, 3-pounder and 1-pounder semi-automatic guns, and 37 mm. Hotchkiss revolving cannon, caliber 1.45. The 1-pounder automatic gun is supplied by a webbing cartridge belt carrying 25 cartridges. It fires 200 cartridges a minute with a muzzle velocity of 2,100 feet, and has a range of 3,600 yards with 11 deg. 20 min. elevation. Besides these there are shells, powder tanks, Whitehead and Howell torpedoes, Colt's automatic gun, Lee's straight-pull rifle, Krag-Jorgensen rifle, wooden model of the 13-inch B. L. rifle and a torpedo arm carriage taken from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes.

The Bureau of Equipment, in charge of Rear Admiral Bradford, has an interesting exhibit including international signals, Navy flags and charts. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shows as its principal exhibit a full-size model of a dispensary and sick bay of a battleship. The Bureau of Yards and Docks exhibits a model of a granite dry dock at Boston and fine photographs of all the Navy Yards and docks in the United States. The Bureau of Navigation shows photographs and plans. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts exhibits samples of clothing for seamen and petty officers, also samples of food for enlisted men. The Bureau of Steam Navigation shows a propeller blade of the Maine, blown up in Havana harbor.

The U. S. Marine Corps has its main exhibit in the form of a model camp, "Camp Heywood." There are 75 enlisted men under command of Capt. H. Leonard, 1st Lieut. L. M. Harding and 2d Lieut. A. J. O'Leary. The guns on exhibition in front of the commanding officer's tent are trophies captured by the Marines in China last summer.

The War Department's principal features are as follows, the display of ordnance being very complete: Sims-Dudley dynamite gun, caliber 2.5 inches; Lowell, Gardner, Colt and Gatling machine guns; Hotchkiss revolving cannon, 1½-in. caliber, and mountain gun, 1.65 caliber. A very fine exhibit of early patterns in ordnance is shown and is worth careful study.

One corner of the War Department's exhibit is devoted exclusively to small arms. The many stages of progress can be followed, from the earliest Indian match-lock gun to the modern high-power magazine rifle of to-day. The collection of pistols and revolvers is large and complete and embraces almost all known patterns. Some historical examples are here also, such as the rifle found upon Jefferson Davis at his capture. To enumerate all the interesting rifles which are grouped here would require a small catalogue.

An interesting feature in the Philippine exhibit is a gun taken from the Philippine troops. It is a Nordenfeldt machine gun, evidently taken from the deck of a small gunboat and mounted on crude wooden wheels.

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by the War Department a large collection of ordnance is grouped outside as well. A large number of trophy guns are grouped about also, dating from the Revolution to the Spanish War. A brigade field hospital is set up complete outside and is part of the exhibit of the Medical Department.

A Heavy Artillery drill takes place every morning and afternoon by the 73d Company, Coast Artillery, under command of Captain Wissner.

The exhibits are replete with interest to Exposition visitors, and in consequence the Government buildings are crowded until closing hours.

SOFT-NOSED BULLETS IN LIVING FLESH.

Some experiments I made at Matanzas, not long ago, with the valuable assistance of Dr. Lusk, veterinary surgeon, 2d Cav., convince me that the destructive effects of the soft-nosed or mushrooming bullet are generally exaggerated.

I used a Mauser pistol, and, as I wished to determine the stopping effect in a melee, I took a range of about six feet.

The steel jacketed bullet passed through from four to six 2x4-inch pine scantlings, while a bullet with half jacket and a square-shouldered soft nose, mushroomed and stopped in the second scantling regularly, and sometimes in the first.

Photographs of the track of this bullet through flesh showed mushrooming, and indicated that it would deliver the full effect of its blow instead of passing through with, perhaps, little loss of energy, as in the case of the full steel-jacketed projectile.

I tested this on a condemned horse, which was shot through the brain and then immediately experimented on, while the flesh was warm and practically living. Shots were fired so as to pass through the full thickness of both hams from side to side, piercing the skin four times; the bullets, passing on, were not recovered. The channels of the two bullets were then immediately laid open side

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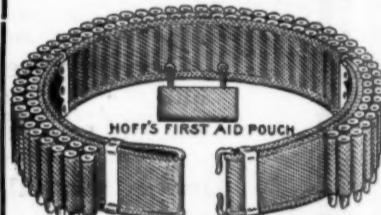
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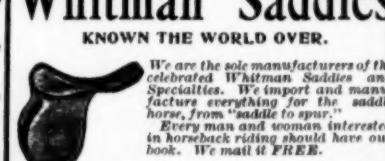
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by side, and no difference in the track of the jacketed and the soft-nosed bullet could be noted; nor was there any difference in the size of the final wounds of exit. It is presumed that the photographs showed the result of experiment on cold, stiffened flesh, and that resistance offered in that case was sufficiently great to set up the bullet.

In a recent publication, the track of bullets through plastic clay has been offered as evidence of mushrooming effect; this will, I believe, also prove unreliable.

Firing at the canon bone the effect of the two bullets was the same—the bone was shattered, and literally pulverized. I was unable to get perforations of the leg bones without breakage with either bullet at this close range; the effect on knee and hock joints was shattering.

In passing through the skull from side to side the wound of exit of the soft-nosed bullet was double the size of that of the jacketed bullet, in this case the soft bullet having mushroomed on entering the skull.

In general no greater destructive effect was obtained by the use of the soft nose except where the bullet struck a bone and then passed on in the body.

FREDK. S. FOLZ,
Captain 2d Cavalry.

Havana, Cuba, Oct. 16, 1901.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL HEISTAND.

The Senate sub-committee of the Committee on Military Affairs, consisting of Senators Hawley, Proctor, Burrows, Cockrell and Harris, which on Sept. 30 began the investigation of charges against Lieut. Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U. S. A., in connection with the alleged Manila hemp combination, does not appear to find anything to sustain the charges preferred by Major E. L. Hawkes, formerly a Volunteer officer. In brief, the charges are that with other officers in the Army and some officials in the civil departments, Col. Heistand attempted to form a combination to control the output of hemp from the Philippines, using their official positions and influence to further their ends. At the session of Oct. 1, Major Hawkes, among other things, said his recol-

lection concerning a memorandum made by Colonel Heistand and himself in May, 1899, was that he and Heistand were to have \$40,000 of the stock, and that General Corbin, George D. Meiklejohn, Charles H. Allen, James E. Boyd, W. W. Dudley and L. T. Michener were to receive the remainder in equal portions. Only Heistand and Hawkes were present, it was stated, when the apportionment was made. Hawkes added that no testimony he should give would connect Corbin, Meiklejohn, Allen or Boyd personally with the transaction. On Oct. 5 Charles H. Allen, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was a witness. He declared in the most emphatic manner that he never had had any connection with the proposed hemp company. He added that he had not taken and had not been asked to take any stock in such company or combination. He also asserted that in no circumstances would he have taken stock or engaged in any such business. George D. Meiklejohn, former Assistant Secretary of War, replying to questions, said he knew nothing of any agreement to appoint Hawkes when the claim of the latter against Heistand was settled. He never made such a recommendation.

CUP RACES AS SPEED TESTS.

Army and Navy officers who attended the yacht races at New York no doubt encountered the opinion which we find in so conservative and well informed a British journal as The Civil and Military Gazette, that these racing yachts in some way violate the unwritten laws of sport and that their achievements are not to be taken as standards in the judging of yachts. The Gazette says:

"The rationale of all racing as a sport, whether on sea or land, is that speed is evolved under practical conditions and to useful ends. A race between yachts unfit for all real yachting and less capable of navigating the ocean than a Thames coal barge is an event one cannot easily grow enthusiastic over."

We have heard the same sentiment in New York and we have seen the people giving expression to it lining the banks of the Thames river at New Haven and the Hudson at Poughkeepsie and yelling themselves hoarse over the rowing of eight men in boats so light and delicate that they are properly called shells and are swamped by the smallest roller from a passing steamer. With their outriggers and sliding seats they are no more fitted to do the work of the ordinary rowboat than a cup defender is to do the work of a yacht. We have known men to condemn what they call the "fantastic" in yacht building who would go to a bicycle track and get excited watching men racing behind pacing machines and talk about the records made as if there were some comparison between the conditions of the track and of the road.

Athletes compete with spiked shoes and with all sorts of aids to speed and endurance. Even the racehorses are coddled and cared for till they are taken entirely out of the category of practical everyday specimens of workable horseflesh. We remember calling on the late Robert Bonner a few years ago on the day he returned from his farm where he had first seen a sulky with bicycle wheels. He told of his delight at spinning the wheel around and seeing it go for minutes without stopping. "That's the thing I want for my horses," he said. When asked if it would be a practical test of speed to have such sulkies, he replied that the only question was how fast a horse could haul a man a certain distance and the easier the vehicle could be made for the horse, the nearer we would come to getting at the true measure of speed. He predicted it would not be long before bicycle wheels would become popular on horse-drawn vehicles, and he lived to see his prediction come true.

GENERAL LUDINGTON AT 'FRISCO.

Brig. Gen. Marshall I. Ludington, Quartermaster General, U. S. A., arrived at San Francisco Oct. 23 on the steamship City of Pekin from the Philippines where he has been making a tour of inspection. He is much pleased with the condition of affairs he found there. He is reported as saying: "I had a most satisfactory trip through the islands and found everything in excellent condition so far as my department was concerned. When I left the Philippines a month or so ago there seemed every

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reason to believe that there would be little further trouble in that country, but I hear that these expectations have been disappointed. The condition of the Army in the islands is very good. The men are in good shape and garrisons well cared for and in good health. The service of transports is as good as it can be, and the ships are in excellent condition. There also seems to be good service between points of despatch and the different islands."

READING MATTER FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Through Mrs. H. C. Chadbourne of Chicago, Ill., twenty-one boxes of bound books, all new, comprising novels and other reading matter, stationery, music for bands and string instruments, late songs, etc., have been sent to the Philippines for distribution among the troops there. Each box of books weighed 500 pounds. These supplies were donated by the following firms in Chicago, who expressed the most kindly feelings for our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines and elsewhere:

Book publishers—Monarch Publishing Co., Laird & Lee, Geo. M. Hill, Silver, Burdett & Co., Ginn Bros., Heath & Co., Educational Book Co., Donahue & Henneberry, Star, Benzinger Bros., Western News Co., Stein, Siegel & Cooper's book department, Rand, McNally, Conkey Pub. Co., Ruhlm, Rothschild's book department, Schlesinger, Meyer & Co., Herbert S. Stone, Scott, Taresman & Co., Hamragan Pub. Co.

The music houses contributing were: Lyon & Healy, John Church, Smith & White Co., Mills Co., Harris' late songs, Whitmark & Sons, late songs and music, Sol Bloom, Brainard Sons, National Music Co., Armstrong or McKinley, Will Rossetter.

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A number of the above firms have contributed several times. The McClurg Co. refused to donate any books, stating they had no sympathy with the war in the Philippines.

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Advices from Yokohama, Japan, on Oct. 23, state that the accident which caused the United States transport Sheridan (from Manila to San Francisco with over 1,000 troops on board) to put into Nagasaki is not serious. Her tail shaft is damaged and she will be docked for repairs. The transport Warren, went to her assistance.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS

of the

ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Colonel D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., Retired, has, in addition to his duties as Solicitor of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, entered into a contract with the General Agent of The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., and begs to announce that he is prepared to insure Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Officers at the lowest possible rates, no additional assessments, and absolutely without any restrictions as to serving anywhere on the habitable Globe. Address,

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Secretary Long has a very interesting and instructive personal sketch of President McKinley in The Century for November. He describes him as the most lovable of men, in public and in private life considerate toward everybody and anxious to put at ease every one with whom he came in contact in any relation. None of the innumerable and continuous annoyances to which a man in his position is subjected ever excited him to any expression of impatience or irritation. His treatment of the Southern people when he went among them was no doubt the prompting of a wise policy, but it was also the sincere expression of his own generous nature. Mr. Long tells us that he never saw a man with such an even and unruffled temper. He had a fine sense of humor, and when his Cabinet met on the stated days he would often entertain them before setting down to business with some story of the war, or some anecdote about public men, or some experience of his old campaigning days. He was always disposed to seek advice from members of his Cabinet and leading men in Congress, he had no favorites to whom he gave a special place in his confidence and he cherished no animosity toward those who differed with him in opinion. By trusting administrative detail to others, he was able to discharge the enormous business of his own office in an orderly and efficient way. He was the very ideal of serenity and deliberation. Physically he was an illustration of what some of the physicians say is the proper thing—good health without much physical exercise. He was simple and unassuming in his personal habit, and by nature a right-minded man without guile. Making every allowance for ambition, the instinctive impulse of President McKinley was "to do good for its own sake, to serve his country, to better the condition of its people, to help those who labor, to lighten toil, to promote human happiness." He made every effort to avert the Spanish War, and when negotiations for peace came, every impulse was for the largest generosity.

Attorney General Knox has advised President Roosevelt to take no action on the application of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company for permission to lay a cable from the United States to the Philippines by way of Hawaii and Guam until the company indicates the course it intends to follow after the line to the Philippines has been established. Mr. Knox considers it important that there should be a complete cable system, under American control, between the United States and Asia, and what he wants to know is whether the Pacific Commercial Cable Company proposes to extend its line to China from the Philippines or seek an Asiatic outlet through the English company which already has a line from Manila to Hong Kong. It is only fair that the company should be required to declare itself with regard to this point.

Dr. Presley M. Rixey, Medical Inspector, U. S. N., has issued a medical and surgical report of the case of the late President of the United States which embodies a full and continuous record of that tragic affair as regarded from the scientific standpoint. This history of the case, extending from the moment the President was shot down to the moment of his death, is supplemented with an extended account of the autopsy, and the report as an entirely constitutes an interesting addition to the annals of operative surgery. Dr. Rixey also makes generous acknowledgment of the services of the surgeons, physicians, nurses and others who assisted in his treatment of the case.

Two German military surgeons have recently conducted a series of interesting experiments with the object of ascertaining more exactly the physiological effects of marching when carrying a field service equipment, the patients being young and healthy men who had not been trained in marching. These experiments demonstrated that the strain upon the various organs was greatly increased when a burden like the field service kit was carried, and this strain increased with every increase in the weight of the load. The limit of weight which a young man of average physique could carry without injury to the organs was found to be about 60 pounds, and any excess beyond that was found to have injurious effects on the liver and heart, causing dilation and enlargement. The surgeons also report that the manner in which the load is disposed on the body has much to do with the effects produced by it, and that when men are clad in light, porous clothing their power of resisting fatigue is greatly increased.

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In The World's Work for November, Prof. Ira N. Hollis, of Harvard, a graduate of the Naval Academy, has a very appreciative and sympathetic notice of Rear Admiral Sampson, in which, with equal skill and good judgment, he steers entirely clear of the controversy over the blockade of Cienfuegos and Santiago. He refers to the Admiral's freedom from corps prejudice, as shown in his yielding to Army officers, when he was a member of the Board of Fortifications and Other Defenses, to such an extent as to bring upon him the criticism of Naval officers. We are told the Admiral's thirteen years of service at the Naval Academy had a value that cannot be overestimated. During it a majority of the Navy officers graduating between 1868 and 1893 came under his influence. He was described by a bureau officer as the most satisfactory and clear-headed man I ever did business with. He has "always performed every duty assigned to him with conspicuous ability and with singular modesty. He was with it all a most approachable and fair-minded officer—never enthusiastic, never demonstrative, but always kind and considerate in his dealings with others. He bore an enviable reputation, as he had the respect and affection of those who served under him. If a vote of the Navy had been taken to determine the officer most trusted by the entire Service it would have been Sampson by a great majority." But for the positive orders of the Department forbidding the exposure of ships to heavy shore batteries Sampson would have gone into Havana harbor, as Prof. Hollis thinks, and the war would have been ended in one week, "thus sparing us much bloodshed and disease." "No man," as this writer says, "ever represented a better type of American citizen. He has the calmness, modesty and self-poise most characteristic of Lee, Grant, Farragut and other great men who have borne arms for the nation, and no man could exhibit in his daily life a more unassuming and democratic conduct."

Capt. Joseph V. Cunningham, late 42d Inf., U. S. V., attorney-at-law, New Castle, Pa., has issued a circular to Volunteer officers in which he states he has prepared a bill to be presented to the next session of the United States Senate by Hon. Boisé Penrose, of Pennsylvania, which provides for the travel pay of Volunteer officers. It affects Volunteer officers who were commissioned under the act of March 2, 1899, and grants them the same travel pay as was provided by law on the date of their acceptance, or the same as paid State troops in 1898-'99, viz.: One day's pay for each twenty miles travel from the place of muster out to the place of acceptance. This bill also provides for enlisted men who entered the Service under the act of March 2, 1899. There is little difference in the travel pay of a private soldier under the old law and the rate of 4 cents per mile as provided by the new. In order that this bill shall become a law, it is necessary that each Volunteer officer use his influence with his respective Congressmen and Senators to assure its being understood by them, thus obviating the necessity of extended discussion when the bill comes up for final action. Captain Cunningham is assisted in promoting this legislation by some of the best politicians and attorneys who believe the law to be a just one, and with similar assistance from other Volunteer officers from the several States there is little doubt of the adoption of the bill. A copy of the bill will be mailed a short time before it is to be presented, to the address of each officer concerned.

Several plans for the interchange of troops between this country and the Philippine Islands have been formulated during the past week, and finally given up because of the objection of the President. It has, however, unquestionably been decided that several of the Regular regiments now in the Archipelago are to be brought home

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during the next six months, and others are to go out from this country to take their places. According to the latest plan, which will undoubtedly be finally adopted, four regiments—the 4th Inf., 20th Inf., 17th Inf. and 22d Inf.,—has received orders to immediately proceed to this country and the 11th Cav. and the 28th Inf. will be sent with all despatch to the Philippines to partly take their places. A large force of recruits is also to be sent immediately to the Archipelago. On Oct. 28, a plan was submitted to the President for his action looking to the coming home, within the next six months, of the following regiments: 4th Inf., 20th Inf., 17th Inf., 22d Inf., 3d Inf., 12th Inf., 7th Inf., 21st Inf. and 13th Inf. The 27th, 28th and 29th Inf. and the 11th and 15th Cavas. were scheduled under this plan to go to the Philippines. Much to the disappointment of many officers at the War Department the plan was disapproved by the President and the one given above adopted in its stead. The fact that only four regiments are thus far scheduled to return home indicates as we are informed that it is the ultimate intention to order all of the above mentioned regiments home in the order given, which is the order in which they sailed from this country to the Archipelago. However, nothing beyond what is stated here has so far been actually determined upon.

The vigorous utterances against the Army canteen which characterize the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will surprise no one who is conversant with his record on that subject. They not only involve no departure from personal attitude, but are in perfect harmony with his earlier expressions on the same question. On Jan. 8, 1876, for instance, as colonel of the 5th Inf., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., he wrote to the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs recommending that "the selling of alcoholic liquors be prohibited on all military reservations and at all military posts." In General Orders No. 87, dated July 2, 1898, by command of Major General Miles, commanding officers of all grades and officers of the medical staff were directed to note the effect of the use of such beverages as were then permitted to be sold at post and camp exchanges, and the commanders of all independent commands were enjoined "to restrict or entirely prohibit the sale of such beverages if the welfare of the troops or the interests of the Service require such action." And on Dec. 11, 1900, Lieutenant General Miles, testifying before a Senate committee, said that it was at his suggestion that President Hayes, in 1881, issued an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at military posts. On the same occasion General Miles testified that at the outbreak of the Spanish War he urged department commanders to reduce the sale of beer and wine as much as possible. It is evident from these facts that General Miles' opposition to the sale of liquors on military reservations has been thoroughly consistent and continuous.

The resignation of Admiral Dewey from the presidency of the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., has given rise to sensational gossip wholly unfounded. One of the wild stories published was to the effect that the Admiral's resignation was due to pique, and was owing to the severity of certain comments passed by his club associates upon the evidence admitted or ruled out at the Schley Court of Inquiry. The fact of the matter is that the obligation to attend meetings of the Governors and pass an hour or two in routine discussion has always been rather irksome to the Admiral, coming on top of a day's work. Last spring, when he was preparing to move into the country, he announced to some of his friends his intention to withdraw this fall and decline a re-election. The term of the President expires in November. On the 15th of October the terms of three of the Governors expired by limitation; another resigned; a fifth died recently, and a sixth, an Army Officer, has been ordered to Chicago. The Admiral's resignation was simply so timed as to permit of the election of a new President at the next Board meeting, thus making a single operation of filling all the vacant places.

Mr. Enrique M. Barretto, chief translator for the Provost Marshal General of Manila, who is in the United States on leave of absence, has expressed some interesting opinions on the Philippine situation. The intelligent Filipinos, he says, are all in favor of American rule, but they are in the minority. The system of government which the United States has instituted in the islands is not satisfactory and should be radically changed. There are too many civil commissions. The civil system should be reorganized and more power should be vested in the military branch of the government. The Filipinos, says Mr. Barretto, do not understand kindness. They take it as a sign of weakness. They must be reached with a strong hand. And finally Mr. Barretto adds: "I think the problem of pacifying the Philippines and establishing stable government there will never be solved until the military branch of the United States is powerfully represented on any commission that may be selected for the purpose. The present plan will certainly never accomplish anything worth while in the direction mentioned."

The 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st companies of Coast Artillery from Manila arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 28, on the transport Meade, under command of Lieut. Col. A. H. Merrill, Art. Corps. The prisoners on board included Willmore, the colored soldier of the 25th Inf. under sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of another colored soldier; Privates Hose and O'Neil, under sentence of thirty years each

for criminal assault; Oppenheimer, under sentence of twenty years, and Mooney and McCallahan, under sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment each for the same crime; J. English, a deserter from the 40th Inf., who went over to the Filipinos and was captured by his former comrades, is under sentence of twelve years. Brown, another deserter who went over to the Filipinos and got the title of captain from them, is a colored man and is under sentence of ten years. One of the twelve bodies brought from Manila by the Meade was that of Corporal John A. Dolan of the 37th Vol. Inf., who was captured and starved to death by ladrones de Laguna Province.

A question of considerable interest has arisen in connection with the retirement of Rear Admiral Van Reypen, at present Surgeon General of the Navy. The announcement has already been made that when Admiral Van Reypen's term of office expires in December, Medical Inspector P. M. Rixey will be appointed to succeed him as Surgeon General of the Navy. Unless the Comptroller of the Treasury decides that Army service can be counted with his Navy service towards retirement with advanced rank Admiral Van Reypen will miss by only eight days, retirement with rank and pay equal to that of a major general in the Army on the retired list. Dr. Van Reypen's four years' tour of duty expires on Dec. 18. He now has rank equivalent to that of a brigadier general in the Army, but will revert, after Dec. 18, to the rank of Captain in the Navy, which he would hold as a Medical Director. He has, however, had two months' service in the Army, and if this is computed with his full naval service he would be able to retire on Dec. 18 with the rank and pay equal to that of a major general in the Army. Under the age limit Dr. Van Reypen would not retire until November of 1902. It is to be hoped that the Comptroller will decide in his favor and allow him the benefit of his Army service.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey steamers McArthur and Pathfinder have about completed the surveys connected with the six island passes which form the entrance to the Bering Sea for the commerce of that portion of the Pacific Ocean, and it is the intention of the Government to begin the erection of lighthouses in that locality as soon as the plans by the Lighthouse Board can be perfected. The Pathfinder will soon take her departure for the Philippines by way of Nagasaki, and will continue the work of surveying those islands which has been in progress since their acquisition by this country. The Coast Survey steamers Gedney and Patterson will complete the surveys of Cross Island and Icy Straits before leaving for San Francisco for the annual refit in preparation for work during the coming winter on the south coast. The work approaching completion in and about the Aleutian Islands will be of much aid to vessels cruising inside those islands, and will enable small craft to voyage to Japan with the assurance of carrying coal enough for the trip. Taken altogether the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey the past summer has been of more than usual value.

The greatest interest is being taken by officers of the Army in the tests of mortar batteries now being conducted at Fort Preble, Me. It is expected that these tests will finally settle the usefulness of the mortar. Officers have been ordered from all along the coast to be present at the tests and to be stationed at one of the many outlying stations established to watch and report upon the fall of the projectiles fired from the mortars at Fort Preble. Firing has already been conducted at stationary targets with great success, and it is understood that the moving target will next be employed. It is in this test that the opponents to the mortar are expecting that it will fail to meet the requirements of the Army and they predict that it will fail in every respect.

Lieut. R. T. Hazzard, 1st U. S. Cav., has been recommended by General Chaffee for a medal of honor for his bravery in arresting the deserter, Howard, by entering the camp of the insurgents with a few scouts at night in order to effect his capture. The names of the scouts accompanying Lieutenant Hazzard have also been brought to the attention of the Civil Governor with a view of getting a special emolument of two dollars gold a month additional during the remainder of their present employment in the service.

We publish elsewhere a letter giving an account of the explosion on Oct. 28, at Sandy Hook, of the 5-inch Brown wire wound gun, while undergoing a test by direction of the Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The Board has gone to Sandy Hook to make an investigation, and its report is awaited with great interest. Officers are unwilling to express any final opinion, but many of them think the difficulty was with the style of breech block used in the gun, which is the idea of its makers and is not the Service breech block. If such proves to be the case, the gun will be tested again, using the Service breech block. There is nothing in the circumstances of the explosion that reflects in any way upon the principle of this wire wound gun.

The report, widely circulated a few days ago, that instructions had been issued saying that no quarter should be given in dealing with the murderous insurgents in the island of Samar, proved to have been purely fanciful, as all sane readers thought it would. It is like wasting words to dignify it with a denial.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila is to have a new city hospital under the direction of Major Maus, Public Health Commissioner. It will have accommodations for 100 patients.

James Kehoe, a soldier of the Third Infantry, who was accidentally killed by a locomotive in Manila a few weeks ago, had served in the Army for 22 years. He was a member of Company B.

The new American Bank of Manila has opened for business. The president is Mr. F. M. Newberry of Pittsburgh, Pa., and among his associates are several gentlemen who formerly served as officers in the Volunteer Army in the Philippines.

Lieut. Cranston, 17th Inf., U. S. A., had a narrow escape from drowning recently at Manila. While trying to board the transport Buford from a launch in rough weather he fell into the water. His hand was seized by First Mate Everson of the Buford, who was also plunged overboard by a big wave, and it was only with great difficulty that the two men were rescued by those who had witnessed the accident.

A brother of General Lukban, one of the Filipino insurgents still in revolt, is practicing medicine in Manila, and is by no means convinced that the insurrection is ended. The doctor declares that the Filipinos will never be satisfied until they are in control of the islands. He says the insurgents who have submitted did so only for lack of arms and that those who are still in the field are well supplied. Dr. Lukban adds that all efforts to teach the Filipinos how to govern themselves are regarded by the islanders as evidence of American weakness.

The inhabitants of Manila want band concerts on the Luneta in the evenings, and the two military bands in the city are willing to play each three evenings a week for \$200 a month. The civil authorities are unwilling to pay the price, and if they persist in refusing they will either have to do without music or provide bands of their own.

There is a growing feeling in Manila that civilians brought from the States to take places in the Insular, Provincial and Municipal services should be required to serve at least two years to entitle them to free transportation home. "The Philippine Commission," says an island contemporary, "was created to give a lot of sightseers and adventurers free transportation backward and forward across the Pacific. The object in sending to the States for men and women is to secure the most competent and efficient permanent persons for special branches to which they may be assigned, and the sooner this is understood the better for all concerned."

The first lieutenant of the native police in the town of Imus not long ago placed one of his men under arrest for losing his revolver while asleep on duty, whereupon the man retaliated by filing charges against the lieutenant in which he accuses that officer of working in conjunction with a band of ladores reported to be located five miles from Imus. The matter was at once reported to the military authorities who are investigating.

The Botanical Gardens of Manila, said once to have been the finest in the East, containing specimens of every species of plant growing in the Philippines, have been seriously neglected since the American occupation. The gardens are described as still beautiful and worthy of restoration to their former charm.

The alumni of the University of Michigan in the Philippines have formed an association, and enjoyed their first banquet, at which addresses were made by Prof. Bernard Moses, Dean Worcester, Judge Johnson and others. The association begins with 16 members.

The American Teachers' Association of the Philippine Archipelago has been organized. The membership already numbers nearly 500 and is rapidly increasing.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Major J. L. Powell, Medical Department, U. S. A., has gone from Manila to Japan with her daughter, where Major Powell expects to join them.

Major J. C. Minor, Surgeon, U. S. V., has been joined at Manila by Mrs. Minor and their two children. Major Minor and his family are at Los Banos.

Major Clinton B. Sears, C. E., U. S. A., who has charge of extensive dredging operations for river and harbor improvement at Manila, refuses to pay the prices which private contractors demand for the work, and announces that he will complete it under Government auspices. He estimates that he can in this way effect a saving of more than 50 per cent.

The Manila Times of Saturday, Sept. 14, says: "Distinguished guests of the McClellan were the Hons. A. E. Bacon, Senator from Georgia; D. A. De Armond, M. C. from Missouri; D. H. Mercer, M. C. from Nebraska; J. W. Gains, M. C. from Tennessee; Edgar Weeks of Michigan, M. C.; Charles F. Joy of Missouri, M. C.; S. M. Jack of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Willard Church of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; Col. H. K. Bailey, Inspector General's Department; Lieut. Col. D. J. Craigie, 8th Inf., and many others worthy of mention, but space forbids.

Severe criticism has been provoked in Manila by the appointment of J. Alejandrino as Chief Inspector of the Buildings Department under the civil government. Alejandrino was an insurgent of the most troublesome sort, and in certain American military documents he is described as "a notorious outlaw." On March 1, 1901, one of his lieutenants, Eusebio Rojas, was executed by the American authorities for murdering a noncombatant native. Rojas admitted the killing, but protested that it was done at the command of his superior officer, Alejandrino. In support of this the Manila Freedom produces what purports to be an order of Alejandrino issued more than a year ago which threatened with death all who helped to establish the American civil government in the Central Zone of Luzon, which General Alejandrino then commanded. The man whom Lieutenant Rojas shot was killed in obedience to this order, and Rojas said before his death: "All my actions have been in pursuance to the orders of my superior officer." Alejandrino was appointed Chief Inspector of the Buildings Department at an increased salary over Warren Hinckle, a professional architect, and the Manila Freedom asks, "For what is Alejandrino working?"

We are indebted to an officer on duty in the Philippines for this translation of an address to Governor Taft and the Philippine Commission on board the steamer Magapit on the 21st of August, 1901, at Aparsi, Luzon, P. I., by Presidente Doneza: "Gentlemen: On hearing that the commission was coming to this place my intention was to publicly express my most cordial welcome and salutation, but the happiness that fills my soul is such that I seem to catch a glimpse of the rich days of peace and prosperity for my country and deprives me, to my sorrow, of what I would like to say orally. And again, as the Supreme Maker has not endowed me with the gift of an orator, I inscribe it on paper and ask you to excuse the form and attend only to the confidence and good faith which prompt me. The American Commission, gentlemen, which honors us by meeting here, signifies to my

understanding that that great nation wishes to unite the Filipino people and itself with a bond of union and paternal love, and in using this expression I express not only my own but the sentiments of all my fellow-citizens who think wisely. We well understand, gentlemen, that your efforts are for the peace and well-being of this unfortunate country, which so earnestly desires them, because with them come advancement and progress, industry and commerce, and with its aid we will be able to extract from this fertile soil the riches it contains; and the day will doubtless come when the whole world will see a sample of our culture, advancement and education, and with it a lie to all Powers who say the Filipino is a child and incapable of self-government. To-day we are failing, but a great and humane nation guides us. To sustain its government in these islands, which has been a great expense, you may be confident, gentlemen, that we will assist the great North America as far as in our power lies, and between us we will have the satisfaction of reaching the height of our mutual desires; and when the time comes a new star will appear among the folds of the flag of the Federal States, respected by all and separated from petty ambitions. I will not finish without giving a vote of thanks to the 16th U. S. Infantry and its worthy Colonel Hood, who by his great honor and as District Commander has caused us to know the sweetness of a good administration and strict justice, which, not a little, has contributed to the pacification of this valley. I have spoken.—Alfonso Doneza, Presidente. Viva McKinley, Viva the Governor, Viva Colonel Hood, Viva the Commission, Viva the United States!"

FILIPINO CRIMES.

The following are some of the many brutal crimes committed by native Filipinos, as shown in official orders recently received from General Chaffee, and for which the guilty natives were sentenced to be hanged:

Hilario Quesado, a lieutenant of insurgents in command of an escort had charge of two American prisoners, one Private James H. Husketh, Co. H, 29th Inf., U. S. V., and the other, George B. Sullivan, a civilian merchant and non-combatant. At or near the rancheria of Sabed, Union, Luzon, during the month of March, 1900, he ordered a squad of his command to kill these prisoners with bayonets at a preconcerted signal. His escort was so disposed in marching as to favor this purpose, and on reaching an isolated part of the road a corporal stepped in front of the victims, took off his hat, which was the signal agreed upon, whereupon the soldiers behind, with fixed bayonets, sprang forward and ran them through from the back. Private Husketh, not dying immediately, was shot with a rifle by order of and in presence of the accused.

Natalio Valencia was the leader of Guerrilla No. 5, Ilocos Sur, and as such, at San José, in January, 1901, ordered one of his soldiers to murder a peaceful native accused of being a spy for the Americans. The victim was struck on the back of the head with a billet of wood. In like manner, one Gregorio Paredes was murdered. This victim, having been struck at the base of the skull, bled freely from the ears and nose, whereupon the accused lined up his soldiers and compelled them, at the point of his revolver, to drink or taste of this blood.

Deogracias Doria and Roque Doria, in company of an armed band of outlaws, seized, bound and conveyed to an isolated spot on the banks of the Matabuev river, four native policemen, three of whom they shot and boloed to death and threw into the river. The fourth was boloed, but not fatally, and also thrown into the river. Subsequently he escaped and appeared as a witness for the prosecution.

Five natives, in company of an armed band of robbers entered the house of one Tomas Ragudo, first seized, bound and hung up by a rope his son, then finding the father and mother, tied their elbows behind their backs and hung them to a rafter in their house. They then demanded money from Tomas Ragudo, and unsatisfied with the amount he yielded up, proceeded to wrap rags saturated with oil about his feet and legs and set them on fire. From a half hour to two hours the torture was continued, accompanied with blows from butts of rifles, flats of bolos and fists, and the young daughter of the victim was struck down by a blow from a bolo on the head. For five days the victim lingered in agony from the effects of his burns and then died.

Felix Atienza, native, was a leader of an armed band of outlaws, directing its operations, in violation of the laws of war, against the peaceful inhabitants of the pueblo of Capas. He ordered the murder with bolos of an unarmed and bound native, at the brink of a newly made grave, on the suspicion of the victim being a spy of the Americans. He similarly and for like motive caused two Igorrotes to murder two other natives, and on another occasion a fourth was bound, conveyed to the brink of a grave and shot from behind by the brother of accused.

Three natives, in the barrio of San Andres, seized and conveyed on an isolated spot a native man, a woman and a boy, and murdered them with bolos, on the alleged suspicion that the victims were spies of the Americans. Many other natives are continually being murdered for the slightest suspicion of being friendly to Americans.

Florentino Garbo, native, was an ununiformed bolo man, under the command of insurgent officers, whenever called by them from his usual peaceful occupations to assist in criminal depredations upon the community. In this instance, the deceased was a very lame man and had come from a neighboring barrio to that of Quinsabungon on friendly visit. Here he was forcibly seized in the house of his entertainers, accused of being a spy, and, without hearing or form of trial, in open day and in the most public manner hurried to the near-by forest and there killed and buried.

CURIOUS FILIPINO BULLETS.

The inability of the Filipino to understand that accuracy of bullet flight is the first thing to be sought in rifle fire may account for the many weird inventions by which the insurgents attempt to increase the deadliness of their weapons at the expense of unerringness. They will, in a fiendish desire to secure a bullet that will cruelly tear a victim's body, produce a missile that can nearly always be counted on to miss its target. Instead of aiming at accuracy of flight they waste their energies in efforts to add peculiar lacerating powers to their bullets. This is the conclusion one is led to after reading in The Manila Freedom a description of the various kinds of ammunition used by the rebels.

The searching of Filipino prisoners results in the collection of ammunition and arms of all descriptions. Fully half of the cartridges in the possession of the rebels consist of refilled shells. In some of the crude arsenals

wounded soldiers, women and boys are engaged in the work of refilling. The apparatus in these arsenals is of the simplest kind, consisting chiefly of hand-made pieces of rods for packing and some ill-working devices for pressing the bullets into the shells. The chief difficulty the rebels have in refilling is to get the bullet true with the shell. Nearly all bullets in refilled cartridges are out of line, and consequently will not take a straight course on leaving the gun. While the money secured from the natives for the insurgent cause cannot be used to purchase ammunition outright, the Filipinos have been able to buy large quantities of tea lead and get it through the line in the form of wrapping or packing materials for teas, sugar and articles of merchandise of all kinds. This sheet lead has been of great service in the cartridge-making plants. It is seldom melted and cast, the sheets instead being rolled and pounded into the form of a bullet, which usually breaks open when discharged. Such a missile makes a ragged and dangerous wound. In one instance an American column came upon several wagonloads of this sheet lead, but the natives with their plausible air of honesty declared it was for use in packing. Not till the ground nearby was dug into and the tools for cartridge making were unearthed would the natives give over their noisy protestations of innocence.

Cartridges are packed with paper in many cases to make the bullets fit the shell. In nearly all the ammunition found on the persons of native soldiers there are specimens of these paper-filled shells. In the many battles where the rebels have fired pointblank at our soldiers from trenches, inflicting only an insignificant loss, it has since been learned that the rebels had mostly refilled cartridges, the bullets passing harmlessly over the heads at the advancing Americans. Few brass bullets have been possessed by the natives. In several hundred rounds of ammunition oftentimes only one brass bullet will be found. The brass missiles are imported from other countries. Ingenious natives, and there are not a few of these, make a bullet from pieces of iron, forged out and adjusted into a shell. This is the roughest of all the home-made bullets and is employed only when the better forms of ammunition have run out.

Various are the natives' ways of making their bullets deadly. Sometimes a wire nail is driven through the ball. One insurgent was caught the other day with a score of these on his person. The rebels largely carry their cartridges in a bag instead of a belt. Understanding the deadly effect of brass in wounds, they are always studying means to utilize brass metal against the American soldiers. One rebel made a small ball out of hard-wound, fine brass wire. It was to be placed in a cartridge, and the idea was that when it unwound it would effectually prevent the recovery of the victim it chance to hit. Another dangerous missile is made by grooving a ball and winding the groove with spring wire. The end of the wire being only soldered down, it breaks loose on leaving the gun and is expected to make a bad wound in tearing into its human victim.

Splitting bullets is a favorite method of brutalizing native warfare. The missile is split into halves or quarters, and on striking an object expands, causing much trouble to the surgeons, as the pieces often break off and are hard to locate in the body. Spiral grooves are cut in some bullets for the double purpose of causing a bad wound and of enabling the ball to keep a straighter flight. One of the most singular specimens is a bullet penetrated sectionally with two pieces of brass wire, the points projecting and being sharpened, so that a wound by it nearly always brings on blood poisonings. The use of bamboo for heavy shells is one of the striking evidences of the inventive originality of the Filipino. An inspection of a bamboo shell will show the ends stopped up with wood disks and the center filled with loose stones. In its course through the air the stones fly off in all directions. These bamboo projectiles are often filled with broken glass and pebbles, and fired from weather-beaten, rusty cannon that not infrequently burst with disastrous results to the native artillerists.

GERMAN ARMY MANEUVERS.

No matter what other results were accomplished by the recent maneuvers of the German Army in the neighborhood of Dantzig, it is certain that they have given a vast amount of comfort to the military experts of England, who have become abnormally sensitive because of the tedious and inconclusive operations of the British forces in South Africa. It is with something akin to delight that they turn from that distressing subject to the easier task of picking out the flaws in the military methods of their German rivals. The United Service Gazette accepts the results of the maneuvers as confirming its oft-expressed belief that "none of the much self-lauded Continental armies would have done much better in South Africa than our own much-disparaged troops," and concludes that the German Army in particular "is as much behind the times as was our own when the present war in South Africa began."

To these opinions it is worth while to add the views of Mr. A. G. Hales, a correspondent of the London Daily Express, who, after a year of personal observation of military operations in South Africa, returned to Europe in time to attend the Dantzig maneuvers. The weak spots which Mr. Hales discovered in the work of the German troops during these exercises are the following: The unintelligent manner in which the work of scouting was conducted; the blundering management of the artillery; the seeming absence of any understanding of the nature and endurance of horseflesh in the handling of the cavalry, and the exposure of infantry in close formations to fire which, had the rifles poured forth bullets, must have laid low their ranks as a scythe cuts down a swath of grass.

With regard to the scouting, Mr. Hales speaks of the events of Sept. 17, when the Emperor was present and when presumably every man had the incentive to do his level best. "The Blues," says Mr. Hales, "pushed forward with great rapidity, throwing out scouting parties, who, judging from the way they did their work, were next door to useless. They displayed no talent for that class of work, exposing themselves foolishly on the sky line, and having no idea how to take cover. Had they been operating against the Boers in South Africa four-fifths of them would have been sniped. The worst exhibition of scouting I ever saw in South Africa was not nearly so devoid of intelligence and initiative."

Nor was this British observer a whit more favorably impressed with the work of the German artillery. In fact, he was "disappointed in every way," and says so without mincing terms: "In actual war the British were cooler, quicker and smarter than the German gunners. I would give much to see a German battery operating against a Boer commando in a strong position. If the German gunners did not fight 50 per cent. better than they did to-day the Boers would capture every gun they sent into the field."

Mr. Hales is scarcely less severe in speaking of the

cavalry. He says of it: "The horses proved to be grandly trained, the men beautifully drilled, sitting their saddles superbly; but they did not seem to understand the nature of horseflesh. Regiment after regiment galloped madly through heavily ploughed ground, taking all the ginger out of their horses even before getting within hitting distance of the enemy, who lay quiet and shelled them from behind excellent cover. If General French had made one such blunder in Africa, he would never have been able to repair it. The horses were beaten when most required."

And finally, Mr. Hales dismisses the infantry in this way: "Several times I saw the infantry firing into each other at less than 700 yards, neither side attempting to take cover. Standing full height on the sky line and closely wedged together, they poured volley after volley at each other. If the cartridges had not been blank the Kaiser would have had few infantry to-day."

In reply to these and other British criticisms upon the autumn maneuvers, the German press insists that these exercises do not and never have been intended to serve as an example of what would be done in real war, but that they are undertaken for entirely different purposes, although there is no hint as to what those purposes are. It is possible that Mr. Hales and other English critics are not wholly unprejudiced, and that their judgments are unconsciously swayed somewhat by the widespread criticism which the British conduct of the South African war has received at the hands of Continental military experts.

NOTES FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

In addition to the information presented in our synopsis of the various Army reports we glean the following suggestions from those reports as worthy of special attention:

Maj. A. C. Sharpe, Acting I. G. Department of the Missouri, recommends as the most urgent need of the Army the re-establishment of the Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley schools of application. Every young officer who has entered the Army during the past three years should pass through these schools as soon as possible. With a class of 200 it would require seven or eight years to pass them all through. Meanwhile great emphasis should be laid on lyceum work and professional reading and study.

Col. George H. Burton, I. G. Dept. of Cuba, criticises the Cavalry in that all organizations are more or less deficient in the schools of the soldier and of the trooper, there being insufficient instruction given recruits. This is also the case in the Artillery. The men physically are fine. Horses in excellent condition, except that they are liable in Cuba to contract eye disease and lockjaw, from which a considerable number have been disabled. He also criticises the accumulation of large company funds, due to excessive profits of the post exchange. He states that the deficiencies and inconsistencies of the drill regulations for Cavalry are responsible for much profanity in the Army. There is a general complaint that a number of men are being enlisted who are under age and physically unsuited, and that many horses received were unfit for cavalry duty.

Major Philip Reade, I. G. Dept. of Dakota, thinks that "there is danger that the Army may relapse into the apathy on the subject of instruction with small arms that prevailed for some years after the Civil War," there being a decrease in the number of qualified marksmen. At most of the posts in his department the question of an adequate water supply is vexatious. At Assiniboine, Keogh, Missoula, and Yates there is no sewerage system. He recommends that all military colleges be furnished with military text-books, and that the amount and nature of military instruction be regulated by general orders from the War Department; also the amount of ammunition issued be regulated according to the size of the college and that officers who served in the Civil War, when they are retired, be given increased rank.

The reports from the commanding generals of the Philippine departments show remarkable activity on the part of troops in holding down the bands of insurgents, and point to many instances of extraordinary bravery on the part of both Regulars and Volunteers and much wisdom in dealing with perplexing problems. Much work is shown to have been performed by small detachments of mounted infantry; the use of horses to carry infantry to vicinity of the enemy's position being shown to be very desirable. The splendid work the Army has done in the establishment of schools and civil government in the towns is shown in these reports. The wisdom of enlisting Volunteers directly into the service of the United States, without the aid of the States, and of officering the higher grades in these regiments with picked officers from the Regular Army, is shown by the remarkable success of these regiments in field service.

Major George M. Dunn, J. A., D. of Cuba, discussing the abolition of the canteen, says that during November, December and January, 1900, with the canteen, there were 130 convictions for drunkenness, and during the months of March, April and May, 1901, the canteen having been abolished, there were 275 convictions for drunkenness, or nearly twice as many, due to the abolition of the canteen. The men, too, suffer as much from restricted diet as they do from bad rum, the profits of the canteen, formerly used for the purchase of butter, eggs and fresh vegetables, being reduced more than one-half, so that now the sober men get fewer vegetables and drinking men get more rum.

Major Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon D. of Cuba, reports that, despite the wisest regulations, female nurses will be now and then, perhaps without any fault of theirs, a troublesome and demoralizing factor at posts. He believes that it is in the interest of the Service to employ them at only large, important hospitals, never less than two or three together.

The Chief Commissary, Division of the Philippines, Col. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., reports that since the date of his last report he has supplied a command extending from the Great Wall of China on the north to the Island of Borneo on the south and the island of Guam on the east. Besides the ordinary rations the Subsistence Department supplied rations for 4,000 prisoners of war, 1,800 Marines, many stores for the Navy, rations for 1,000 civil employees, sales stores for Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, and for the Philippine Commission and attachés and all American and civil employees, and for the metropolitan police, scouts, transports, etc. Contrary to the idea of the theorists, nearly every report indicates that the present Army ration is about perfect for service in the tropics.

Major C. P. Miller, Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, reports that the time will soon come for a decision as to the location and size of permanent garrisons; that hitherto it has been found more economical to take what buildings were suitable and adjust the question of rents afterwards. Stables have been built for animals at a cost of \$5 or \$6 per horse. The cost of renting buildings for troops has been \$4 or \$5 per man.

Quarters for officers have been rented and assigned, one or two rooms to an officer. He calls attention to the way the American mules and horses stand the climate. Many have been killed for glanders, but otherwise their condition is as good and the loss as little as in the United States. Native grass is used in feeding to a considerable extent.

Regarding American horses and mules, Capt. Archibald W. Butt, A. Q. M., in charge of land transportation, Division of the Philippines, says the stock is in exceptionally fine health, he having on hand 1,253 American horses and 508 mules, and there being but 110 head in the hospital. Glanders did not appear to be as prevalent among the American horses as among the native stock, and the glanders develops more slowly and is not as serious in the Philippines as that in the States. He states that the Filipinos do not make good teamsters, by reason of the fact that they do not possess the necessary strength to handle the American horses, and that packers and teamsters sent from the United States are many of them worthless, and it is recommended before leaving the United States they be given a preliminary test.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES.

The annual report of Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant General Commanding, shows that on Oct. 1, 1901, the Army had a total of 84,513, distributed as follows: In the United States, 33,874; in the Philippines, 43,239; in Cuba, 4,914; in Porto Rico, 1,541; in Hawaii, 256; in China, 162; in Alaska, 527. The above includes 4,678 non-combatants, but does not include 4,973 native scouts in the Philippines. The force in Cuba will doubtless be considerably reduced at no distant day, and it may be possible to reduce the Army in the Philippines also.

There was no important change in the condition of the Indians, nothing having occurred to require the use of troops. The Indians are still in a transition stage and military stations will have to be maintained among them for years to come.

General Miles regards the present strength of the Army as an acceptance of his contention that the Army should consist at its maximum of one soldier for each 1,000 of population, and holds that it is for the best interests of the nation.

Under the organization of the Artillery that existed from 1866 to 1898 two first lieutenants were included in a battery instead of one, as in the case of a troop of cavalry or a company of infantry. This made promotions in the Artillery exceedingly tedious. The arrangement was changed by the law of 1898, yet while the act of Congress of Feb. 2, 1901, makes a large increase in the Artillery arm, that law suspended full promotion until the enlisted strength had been recruited up to unauthorized limit, and most of the officers received their commissions several months after their juniors in the cavalry and infantry had been promoted over them. Thus officers who had rendered longer service were usually subordinate to officers who had been their juniors, in many cases by more than ten years, during their whole official lives. It is earnestly recommended that this injustice be corrected and that Congress be asked to authorize that the commissions of Artillery officers covering promotions to fill vacancies caused by the said law shall bear date of Feb. 2, 1901. This will give the Artillery officers the relative rank to which they were entitled and of which they were inadvertently deprived.

General Miles is more thoroughly convinced than ever that the organization of a separate Artillery Corps, as authorized by the Army Reorganization act, is inadvisable, and pronounces the regimental organization more desirable in every respect. "The corps organization has been tried once before with a much smaller force than we now have, and was discontinued because it was considered defective and impracticable; and with the increased force at the present time there is much probability of inefficiency and a greater liability of injustice."

With 4,000 miles of coast line to guard we now require an artillery force of 18,862 men, and even this number may have to be increased in the near future. "This force," says General Miles, "should constitute the grand reserve of the Army. A large force is necessary to perform the laborious work of keeping in order and handling the heavy, expensive machinery and ammunition at the artillery forts, yet it is quite unnecessary and inadvisable to keep a large body of troops for that duty alone. If this be all that is required of the artillery, a much smaller force of skilled artillerists with a corps of laborers would meet the requirements."

"In my judgment it is highly important that the strong arm of the Government should at all times be maintained in the most effective condition possible, and though the principal duties of the men would be the manning, care, and preservation of the great coast defenses, they should at the same time, being armed with rifles and instructed and drilled in the use of them, be immediately available, in such strength as may be required, for service in case of any emergency that might arise demanding the use of a well-trained, disciplined body of troops."

The prohibition of the sale of liquor on Government reservations has, in the opinion of General Miles, resulted beneficially. The prediction that this limitation of the industries of the canteen would discourage Army enlistments and increase desertions, he says, has not been fulfilled. The percentage of desertions is now far less than in former years. The Army is composed principally of young men who have not formed the habit of using liquor, and although the majority of the enlistments actually occur in large cities, as the recruiting offices are principally located there, a large percentage of the men come from homes in the country and small towns and villages in every part of the United States. Desertions most usually occur during the first six months of enlistment, and a much larger percentage of enlistments has been made during the past six months than heretofore. In many cases the men that have deserted belong to a class whose presence in the Service was not desirable under any conditions, but whose real character was not known at the time of enlistment.

The percentage of desertions for the first six months of 1901, with an Army strength of 74,405, was 1.3. Take the period covering the months of April, May and June. The average monthly desertions during that period in 1899 was .00511; in 1900 it was .00397, and in 1901 it was .00388.

"The discipline and efficiency of commands largely depend upon the commanding officer. An illustration of the excellent discipline, sobriety, and good order that may be maintained in a command is afforded by the fact that in the 14th U. S. Inf., under the command of Lieut. Col. William Quinton, while en route from Manila to Fort Snelling, Minn., covering a period of forty days, the men were orderly and soldierly in the extreme, and

during the whole time of traveling by transport and rail there was but one case of drunkenness, although the men were subjected to every temptation. While going from San Francisco to Fort Snelling not a single case of a disciplinary measure was required."

"Probably at no time in the history of the Army," says General Miles, "have there been so many men serving in their first enlistment as at the present time. The Army is composed of men whose average age varies in different companies, in many from only 22 to 25 years, and they are, on the whole, men of fair education, intelligent, and in excellent physical condition. It is hoped and confidently believed that the zeal and loyal devotion to the Service that is now being manifested on the part of all officers will in a short time render the Army as near perfection in point of discipline and efficiency as it is possible to attain."

The tone and character of the officers of the Army are as high as they ever were. Important military stations have been much neglected, buildings are badly in need of repair and liberal appropriations for that purpose are recommended.

It is recommended that appropriations be made to provide, in addition to high-power guns for seacoast defense, a suitable proportion of small-caliber rapid-fire guns, to constitute auxiliary batteries, and an ample amount of ammunition for the guns of all calibers in order to render them effective. The importance of providing ammunition for the heavy batteries now established for the defense of our coasts is strongly urged.

Noting that the tendency "has been to absorb and usurp the entire conduct of the military establishment in the city of Washington and especially in the staff departments," General Miles recommends "that decentralization be effected as far as possible, and that all proper and lawful authority be restored to subordinate commanders who are provided with an efficient organization and who can be safely intrusted with responsibility for the efficient and faithful administration of military affairs commensurate with their important commands."

The General recommends the granting of commissions and discharge to meritorious non-commissioned officers after five years' service who are not eligible for a permanent appointment in the Army by reason of age or other causes, and who shall successfully pass a required examination, as an encouragement and just recognition of their merits and services.

In view of the fact that a detachment of the Corps of Engineers is to be stationed at Washington Barracks, the report recommends the purchase of a site within a few miles of Washington where a proper garrison of infantry and artillery can be maintained. It is also recommended that a service school, similar to those at Fort Monroe and Fort Riley, be established in Southern California for the instruction of officers in the duties pertaining to the staff corps and departments, and the engineer, cavalry, artillery, and infantry arms of the service.

General Miles concludes his report with a recommendation that "ample recognition be given the officers and men of the 9th United States Infantry for their gallant services in the battle of Tien-tsin, especially Major Jesse M. Lee (now lieutenant colonel 6th Inf.), upon whom the command devolved after the death of Colonel Liscum. Colonel Lee's distinguished gallantry and ability on that occasion have been recognized by foreign officers present in that campaign, and he fully sustained the reputation he had maintained during the Civil War and since."

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, reports improved discipline and excellent general conditions in the Corps of Cadets. He thinks that "it is safe to predict that hazing, particularly of a brutal or objective nature, is a thing of the past, and that it will not soon again be a subject for consideration by the War Department. All in all, it is believed by those most competent to speak that the Academy is in a better condition of discipline and in everything that relates to its success to-day than at any time in its history."

No case of maltreatment of a new cadet is believed to have occurred during the summer encampment. The good conduct and loyal spirit of obedience shown by cadets are most gratifying. Fist fights as a means of settling disputes have been abolished, but there need be no apprehension that the stoppage of such affairs will in any way impair a proper habit of manly self-defense against personal assault or insult.

The law enacted by Congress at its last session which places the examinations for entrance into the Military Academy under the control of the Secretary of War will reduce the mental work of the first year that more attention can be given to Spanish. Increased attention is given to horsemanship, with a corresponding improvement. In the matter of pay, the military cadet should be placed on an equal footing with his brother cadet at the Naval Academy. The daily cost of the cadet ration, cooked and served, is 55 cents. Colonel Mills closes his report with grateful acknowledgments to the professors and other officers of the Academy "for the loyal support and aid they have given me throughout the year. All are harmonious and zealous in working to attain the highest end in instruction and discipline."

There were cases of eye trouble due largely to insufficient light, and attention is again called to the need of an adequate lighting plant.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

In his report for the last fiscal year Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., points out that while the military work of the other arms of the Service speedily decreased with the reduction of the Army, the demands upon the Signal Corps steadily increased. The volume of business for the year was very large. Conditions in China and the Philippines required the transfer to that territory of every Signal Corps man in Service in the United States whose health was such as to permit of foreign service. The result was that many stations in this country were operated by civilians, thereby increasing the cost of maintaining these lines.

The efficiency of the work of the Signal Corps in the campaign in China is attested by the fact that when the American troops entered Pekin, the telegraph line went in with it and for the ensuing week served as the only means of telegraphic communication with the outside world. In establishing this line, 115 miles in length, the Signal Corps enjoyed the hearty cooperation of the British military authorities, who supplied certain deficiencies in the material outfit.

The Signal Corps is operating 3,418 miles of telegraph line in Cuba, an increase of 102 miles over the year preceding. In pursuance of the policy to place this service as completely as possible in the hands of native operators, over 90 per cent. of the men engaged as operators or

linemen are native Cubans. During the year the Cuban service handled 397,691 messages, of which 159,719 related to official business. The cash received from commercial business amounted to \$79,726.63, as against \$57,712.13 the year before. The military telegraph of Porto Rico, comprising 504 miles, was transferred to the insular authorities at cost of construction not including transportation.

The military telegraph system of the Philippines extends more than 1,000 miles north and south through the Archipelago, and consisted on July 1, 1901, of 4,851 miles of line, an increase of 2,054 miles for the year. It reaches garrisons so distant from department headquarters that under average conditions most urgent and important communications can not be received by mail in less than two months' time. The military cable system of the Philippines covers 749 miles.

General Greely strongly urges the construction of a Pacific submarine cable between the United States and its dependencies in the Far East, pronouncing it "a military and commercial necessity." The estimated expenditures of the Signal Corps for the fiscal year of 1902 are \$685,000, and for the fiscal year of 1903 at \$165,000.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U. S. A.

In his report of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, Brig. Gen. Adelbert R. Buffington, U. S. A., Chief of the Ordnance Department, states that the expenditures of the Department during the year amounted to \$10,175,506.84. The proceeds of sales of condemned ordnance material at 5 ordnance establishments and 28 seacoast and gulf fortifications, amounted to \$552,657.49.

The system of examining and settling property returns in the Ordnance Department has reached an operative condition which is entirely satisfactory, and for this improvement credit is given to Col. A. H. Russell, U. S. A., and to Capt. Pierce, U. S. A.; Capt. Horney, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Joyes, U. S. A., who assisted him. Radical changes are needed in the method of making contracts. Hereafter all contracts will be drawn to mean but one thing, without a possibility of dodging it, viz., meet the obligation as to service or material to be furnished, and in the time specified, or pay the penalty—prompt cancellation of contract. Then let contractors, if they will, have recourse to the Court of Claims.

The arms now in store are deemed sufficient to meet the present wants of the regular service and also to issue to the States for their National Guard.

The sights for the present service rifle have been changed to meet the requirements of accurate firing, and the rifle has been approved by the Army. A "rod bayonet" has been devised to meet the rare emergencies when bayonets are actually needed. This "rod bayonet" is equally applicable to the caliber .30 rifle, as was exhibited in a caliber .30 Springfield rifle submitted to the small-arms board that recommended the adoption of the present service rifle.

A sample rifle embodying all the merits of the present service arm has been made, with simpler machining cuts, fewer parts (therefore less expensive to make), and double-lugged bolt for use of a cartridge giving 2,200 or more feet per second velocity, and it has been tested sufficiently to warrant the construction of a second and improved one on the same lines. This rifle will be equipped with the rod bayonet.

General MacArthur, U. S. A., reports that experience in the Philippines has shown the Winchester rifle to be inferior to the Krag. The Winchesters now in the hands of the Department are not suited for the United States service and will not be issued.

It is deemed very desirable to replace the cast-iron, steel-hooped mortars by the more powerful steel mortars, and should no emplacements be estimated for this year, or provided, the 170, if provided for, would be available for this purpose.

Estimates for explosives and fuzes can now go to Congress armed with the necessary answers to discrediting charges. For the discovery of one of the explosives ("D") credit is due to Capt. B. W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, and for the detonating fuze to the same officer, and to Capt. W. S. Pierce, Ordnance Department, the former having built on the work of the latter. For the explosive "Maximite" the credit is due to Mr. Hudson Maxim, of New York.

The magazines now at the fortifications are unfitted for the storage of powder, being damp at all times, a many of them dripping with water of filtration and condensation, and a good deal of powder has been rendered worthless for use by storage therein. Even some fixed ammunition has been ruined. There is not only plenty of it, but plenty of the best, if not the very best, now extant. To Capt. O. B. Mitcham, O. D., who was placed over two years ago in charge of this most important matter of developing a smokeless powder better than the one in use at that time, is due the credit for the efficiency and safety (so far as time has yet developed) of the smokeless powder now used for field, siege, and seacoast artillery in the United States.

The buildings and grounds of Watervliet arsenal, including the finely equipped gun factory of the Army have been improved and made very attractive under the present commanding officer, Col. J. P. Farley.

The output of the gun shops at Watervliet for the year was 1,786 gross tons, as compared with 1,331 gross tons for the last fiscal year. In addition to this, a large amount of work has been done upon 6-inch rapid-fire guns, model 1890; 10-inch B. L. rifles, model 1895 M1, and the 16-inch B. L. rifle, steel, type.

The output of the Springfield armory is now 250 guns and 600 new sights, model 1901, per day, together with the usual output of bayonets, bayonet scabbards, officers' swords and sabers, and repairs. The manufacture of the new model 1901 sight has been delayed by difficulty of graduating owing to varying velocities of cartridges, conditions of light, wind, and personal equation of different marksmen.

Tests show that the penetration of rifle bullets into sand and loam at 50 feet does not exceed six inches; at 500 yards, 13 1/2 inches, and at 1,000 yards 16 1/2 inches. At the short range of 50 feet the velocity is so high that before the displacement the bullets are completely destroyed; the lead is fused and the steel casing torn into ribbons.

Interesting experiments have been made to ascertain the best method of treatment for the steel used in the manufacture of guns. Under the head of "Investigative Tests" a great number of tests have been made on the subject of cements and mortars. The increasing use of cement is a noticeable feature in modern construction, both for civil and military engineering purposes.

In tests on the endurance of steel bars one bar continued unruptured after 150,000,000 repetitions of 40,000 pounds per square inch.

Ballistic tests of the proposed cartridges for the

Springfield magazine rifle show mean velocities of 2,203.8, 2,259.4 feet per second, with pressures of 44,000 and 43,920 pounds, respectively.

Experiments have shown that the frequent splits and ruptures found in cartridges manufactured in 1898 and 1899 were due principally to inferior cartridge metal, which the department was compelled to accept on account of the demands of the Spanish War.

Experimental work on fuzes is being conducted to permit of the separate transportation of fuzes used in mortars and low powered guns and also to develop a time fuze capable of being set and reset, and adjusted to intervals of less than one-sixth of a second. Similar experiments are being conducted with primers, of which 300,000 have been manufactured. Capt. Dunn's explosive D has been recommended by the Ordnance Board after very exhaustive tests. It is more insensitive to shock than any other known explosive.

Major Blunt is making an excellent record for himself at Rock Island Arsenal, where he met all demands upon him, including those of sudden war. The caps made at this arsenal are now drawn in one piece from sheet steel, making a seamless, stronger and clearer cap. In spite of the large demand the gain in infantry equipments has been 140,000 sets.

The most important tests at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground have been those of high explosives and detonating fuzes, resulting in the establishment of two satisfactory high explosives for use in shells and of a reliable detonating fuze. Seventy-one guns had been proved, ranging from the 15-pounder to the 12-inch. Smokeless powder has been tested for 29 guns and brown powder for three guns. Thorite has been condemned owing to its uncertainty and instability. Maximate and explosive D have been selected for siege and seacoast shell and rendrock No. 400 and picric acid for the field shell. The gun and mechanism of the type field gun, 3-inch caliber, model 1897, single forging, with Dashell breech mechanism, has passed the test satisfactorily, but the breech mechanism gives no positive safeguard against premature explosion. The experimental 3-inch field carriage is satisfactory in construction and endurance, but its weight is excessive, and the action of the traversing and elevating apparatus is not satisfactory.

With the 6-inch disappearing carriage No. 1, L. F., model 1898, the cartridge can be placed on the platform and fired at the rate of about four rounds per minute.

The results of the test with the combination fuze for 3.2-inch field gun showed that with the fuze cut at zero the minimum effective range of shrapnel is about 200 yards, and the necessity of sometimes covering the ground within this range, particularly in street fighting, coupled with the good dispersion of fragments afforded by canister at close ranges, leads to the conclusion that the shrapnel with the fuze now used cannot be advantageously employed as a substitute for canister.

It is believed that the tendency of percussion primers to explode prematurely has been overcome. As to the stability of smokeless powder, the only test is time, and there is nothing thus far to show that the various mixtures of nitroglycerin and gun cotton are in any way superior to gun cotton alone.

A conservative estimate of the daily capacity of the various factories is as follows: California Powder Works, 6,600 pounds; Du Pont Powder Works, 6,000 pounds; Laflin & Rand Powder Company, 4,000 pounds; International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company, 1,000 pounds. At the California Powder Works, by the addition of another pulper to the machines now in place, a daily output of 13,000 pounds is practicable.

The International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company have but recently completed their plant. They are now running at full capacity and can, in due time, readily fill their contracts. Suitable granulations for the new powders have been established for all service guns; required ballistic results are being obtained with gratifying regularity and in all cases within reasonable limits of pressure. No guns have burst, nor have any erratic pressures been developed requiring explanation.

The question regarding the use of powders with and without nitroglycerin seems to be, all circumstances considered, in favor of powders of a pure nitrocellulose type, when sufficient chamber capacity in the guns is given to permit of their use. In the matter of erosion, experience has not been sufficient to demonstrate the effect of nitrocellulose powders. It is learned, however, that a 4-inch and a 5-inch gun have been fired about 700 times each with this powder, and yet they do not show any appreciable wear or falling off in velocity.

At the Manila ordnance depot during the year an army of nearly 70,000 men has been equipped and kept in proper condition with the various stores supplied by this Department, and the Volunteers who have been mustered out during this time have turned in their equipments to the depot, adding largely to the regular work.

Special mention is made at the close of the report of the services of Majors Charles S. Smith and Rogers Birnie, the latter now the efficient head of the present able and hard-worked Ordnance Board; the former still on duty in the Ordnance Office, in charge of gun construction, smokeless powders, explosives, cannon ammunition and other responsible duties. They are to be credited with the efficient system of modern great-gun construction for the United States Army, a result of years of close, patient study and application, associated with ability and aptitude of a high order. Capt. Charles B. Wheeler has for more than two years had charge of the difficult and complex work of gun-carriage construction, demanding inventive talent and superior technical training and ability. Capt. W. W. Gibson brought to his present duty, in charge of the issuing department of the Ordnance Office, which he has overhauled and efficiently reorganized, a trained aptitude for exactness and system which he has applied with marked results.

Capt. L. L. Bruff, principal assistant to the Chief of Ordnance—also in charge of the property division, as above noted—has put a method and skill into his particular work connected with the correspondence of the office and certain material for the Army already productive of much good, and with promise of large increase. Major V. McNally, ordnance storekeeper, has for many years filled efficiently his responsible position with a faithfulness and singleness of purpose highly commendable. For efficient work in a strange field, and for the amount, extent and character of it at the Manila Ordnance Depot, now practically an important arsenal, all of the officers—Capt. (now Major) C. W. Whipple, retired, Lieut. Col. J. R. McGinness, Capt. Wm. Crozier (who served also at a critical time in China, when his judgment of kinds and quantities of stores needed for the expedition was of great service), Lieut. (now Capt.) Lawson M. Fuller, Capt. George Montgomery (served also, after Captain Crozier, in China), who served in the Philippines—deserve commendation, particularly Captains Crozier and Fuller, for gallant and efficient services in the field, the former in the Philippines and China and the latter in the Philippines. Captain Fuller's services have been very notable. Besides performing efficiently the duties of an ordnance

officer, he made himself useful to every other department he found requiring or desiring it, and carbine or rifle in hand, was in the thickest of the fight—at times a hand-to-hand one—whenever he could get into it. Commendations of him have come from every quarter respecting his services in the field and at the Manila depot, and the Chief of Ordnance takes pleasure in recording them.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In his annual report Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, states that 70,834 officers and men were inspected during the year, and 41,946 were absent. Colonel Garlington, I. G. Division of the Philippines, reports: "Practically every station, all the troops, except those recently arrived, all the disbursing officers that it was possible to reach, and all transports have been inspected. This has been accomplished only because the officers performing inspection duty have brought to bear upon the problem before them conscientious effort, zeal, and intelligence, and have overcome the many obstacles and difficulties within their respective fields of operations, particularly so in the case of the inspectors general of districts, who are entitled to the highest commendation." The report shows that the work of organizing, arming, and equipping the new regiments was progressing very satisfactorily, and that the instruction was being pursued systematically and persistently and had made considerable progress.

The War Department has reason to congratulate itself on the success which has attended the recruitment of the new organizations, and it is a high tribute to the training which has enabled the old-time Army officers to turn out regiment after regiment which a few months before embarkation for foreign service had no existence whatever. As a rule the troops are too scattered for the proper exercise of efficient command. On March 1, 1901, the average number of companies per post or station was as follows: United States, 1.51; Philippines, 0.93; Cuba, 0.55; Porto Rico, 3.75; Alaska, 1.43. The average garrison was, therefore, unusually small, being 1.09 companies. It is evident from this, as well as from the inspection reports, that the command of many posts has devolved upon comparatively young and inexperienced officers. Bearing this fact in mind, the posts and stations have perhaps been as well commanded as could reasonably be expected.

It is certainly marvelous and will always be a great source of pride and pleasure to the nation, and especially to the Army, to contemplate the ability and sagacity with which the Army officers have conducted the civil affairs intrusted to them abroad. The novel duties imposed upon them materially interfere with the efficiency of commands, especially at the small stations in the Philippines where they consume much of the valuable time of officers that should be devoted to the training and instruction of the troops.

Some of the artillery recruits are poor, and reports from Cuba show that there is general complaint that quite a number of men are being enlisted who are under age and, in many instances, physically unsuited for the service.

The discipline and behavior of the troops are reported to be generally very good. Even in chill Alaska, where they are compelled to serve as workmen rather than soldiers, they have cheerfully and loyally accepted the situation.

"In drill, discipline, military bearing, and appearance the Porto Rico regiment will compare favorably with any regular regiment I have ever inspected. The deportment of the troops in Porto Rico is reported to be excellent, and in Cuba above the average of that in the States," Colonel Vroom says. Very few men desert in Cuba, the percentage being about 1.6. In the Philippines the commands are so scattered and the officers so few in number and burdened with innumerable duties that the conditions are not favorable to a high standard of discipline, and the reports show a decided falling off in the observance of regulations regarding dress, appearance, and saluting. In other respects the discipline is unquestioned.

The work of reorganization has necessitated a neglect of practice marches, field service and minor tactics in the United States. The instruction of the coast artillery, however, has been systematic and progressive, and the companies are reported as generally well drilled and instructed, instances of commendable proficiency having been reported.

In Cuba the instruction is reported to be generally very satisfactory, and the commands are stated to be in a very high state of efficiency. The cavalry organizations were, however, more or less deficient in the schools of soldier and trooper; there was not sufficient time devoted to the training of recruits, especially those of the cavalry and artillery arms, and the number of officers present was reported to be insufficient for the proper instruction of the coast artillery.

The energy of the troops in the Philippines has been directed to the pursuit of the enemy, and the reports show very little instruction beyond that incidental to active field service, which has kept the troops generally occupied in the solution of real practical military problems.

Colonel Burton says the best thought among cavalry tacticians is that the cavalry drill regulations should be revised by one capable officer.

Instruction in signalling is not given as persistently as formerly and is wholly neglected at many posts.

Hiking in the Philippines over military posts in Alaska give the majority of our Army all the physical exercise they need, but a well-equipped gymnasium at each post is still recommended as a provision for the future.

Lyceum work has been necessarily neglected and there are no lyceums in the Philippines. The reports indicate that a school for non-commissioned officers was conducted in each organization not serving in the Philippines, although an evident lack of theoretical instruction among the non-commissioned officers was apparent at some of the posts. This instruction is reported to be very much neglected in the Philippines.

The company mess system is in operation at a vast majority of the posts and seems to give general satisfaction. The general mess does not appear to grow in favor, and is reported to be, in a measure, unsatisfactory.

There is but little interest at present in post schools. General complaint comes through inspecting officers of the unfortunate results of the anti-ceanteen legislation of last winter.

Inspection reports from China show that the American soldier compared quite favorably with the forces of the allies, and considering the fact that fighting is the business of the soldier, the remark of the Japanese officer, "The American soldier is the best soldier in a fight and the poorest soldier out of a fight that I have seen in North China," aptly describes the impression of other foreign officers regarding our forces.

The work of the Quartermasters' Department during the year was stupendous and its shortcomings few. Com-

paint is still made of the Army shoes. The blue flannel shirt commands itself even in the tropics. The campaign hat is out of place in hot climates and complaint is made of the canvas leggings.

The loss of fresh vegetables by deterioration has been marked in the Philippines.

The general health of the troops is good, medical service excellent, and sanitation is well attended to. A compromise rifle to satisfy both cavalry and infantry is recommended.

General Breckinridge closes his report with a long argument to show the importance of his corps, which claims its share in the good work of improving our Army. He says:

"Now the ranks of the Regular Army are filled with bright, eager, self-respecting young Americans—types of the best average, and not infrequently of the best that the land affords—alert, quick, ready, and, under the direction of their officers, capable of being made equal to any emergency they may be called upon to meet, as they did in 1898. And in character as well as in education they are commendable and rival the best of the Volunteers that have ever marched to the front; and since the Civil War this is possibly the first time in the history of our country that this could be said, and our Regular Army is recognized as typically American, representing fairly all sections and divisions of our people. The American Regulars are to-day mobile, ductile, compact."

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., has made an annual report which presents an exceptionally careful and comprehensive record of the operations of the Engineer Department during the last fiscal year. It shows that the extensive projects of fortification authorized by the Government have been rapidly advanced, that the work of the Corps of Engineers, both here at home and in our outlying possessions, has been conducted with diligence and skill of the first order, that our colossal undertakings in river and harbor improvement have been carried forward with unflagging industry and that every task entrusted to the department has received careful attention.

The report includes a full record of the services of officers of the Corps of Engineers in the field with troops and as officers of the United States Volunteers since April, 1898, thus giving a terse account of the Spanish War as seen from the engineer point of view. It also details the important work of the Mississippi River Commission, bridge construction over navigable water in the United States, the charting of the Northern and Northwestern lakes and reconnaissances, explorations and work in the field. The estimates of appropriations required for 1902 and 1903 for fortifications, harbor defense, etc., amount to \$7,875,000. The disbursements for river and harbor improvement last year amounted to \$16,100,106.61, and the estimates for the coming year reach a total of \$18,918,237.50. General Gillespie suggests that in campaigns conducted by Cavalry or mounted Infantry to which engineers are attached, one company of each of the battalions of engineers should be mounted and provided with the necessary pack animals.

Nearly fifteen years have elapsed since the adopted scheme of coast defense was formulated by the Endicott board. With the rapid development of the rapid-fire gun and the increase in the resisting powers of armor by means of the Harvey and Krupp processes, there has followed a material change in ship construction, necessitating corresponding changes in the details of coast defenses. In accordance with the recommendations of the Endicott board, the earlier detailed projects contemplated mounting a considerable number of the heaviest guns at the more important harbors in armored works. The tendency toward a reduction in caliber of heavy guns, coupled with the adoption of a disappearing carriage for the 12-inch gun, has, up to the present time, rendered armored defenses unnecessary, and the United States has thus far not embarked upon the construction of armored casemates and turrets, to which many European governments stand committed for their land defenses. Although rapid-fire guns were proposed in the earlier projects, no definite numbers or calibers were assigned until 1896, since which time nearly all of the earlier projects have been subjected to one or more revisions, resulting in the incorporation of a definite programme as to the rapid-fire armament, a reduction in the number and caliber of the heavy guns, a reduction in the number of mortars, and the general elimination of armored defenses. These revisions have resulted in marked economies without any sacrifice to the defensive requirements, and they will be continued as changes in ordnance and ships or other causes may render desirable.

Stimulated by the larger appropriations of more recent years and the war with Spain, the seacoast defenses of the United States are to-day, eleven years after the actual commencement of work, about 50 per cent. completed. Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States have now a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit of an effective defense against naval attack. During the past fiscal year considerable progress has been made toward the installation of an adequate rapid-fire armament, which is now a matter of first importance.

The act of March 1, 1901, contained no provision for the construction of mortar batteries. While the numbers of mortars in the earlier projects have been reduced greatly, it is believed that there are still a number of points at which new batteries should be constructed. During the summer of 1901 a series of tests of the actual results of firing the mortars at Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me., were to be conducted. When the new information is available further recommendations will be made.

The several appropriations made by Congress for the construction of gun and mortar batteries since the inauguration of the present system of coast defense amount altogether to \$23,757,000.02.

No emplacements for the 6-inch guns have been built. Neither wire-wound guns nor mounts can be supplied by the Ordnance Department, as the contractors have failed and Congress did not reappropriate the funds to be applied to making other types of 5-inch and 6-inch rapid-fire guns.

The status of emplacements for which funds have been provided by Congress is as follows at the close of the fiscal year:

	12-	10-	8-	Rapid-	12-inch
	inch.	inch.	inch.	fire.	mortars.
Guns mounted	72	112	86	88	263
Ready for armament	14	1	6	b202	65
Under construction	17	13	4	97	48
Total	103	126	96	887	376

Seventeen of these, which had been mounted temporarily, have since been dismounted.
including seventy 6-pounders not requiring permanent emplacements.

PERSONALS.

The Adjutant General's office has in course of preparation a list of officers of the Army residing in Washington, which is to include the names and addresses of officers' wives residing in the city whose husbands are absent on foreign service, and the names of widows of deceased officers. Those interested will please communicate with the Adjutant General's office.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. C. A. Romeyn, 13th U. S. Cav., at Laredo, Tex., Oct. 27.

Lieut. W. L. Luhn, 11th U. S. Cav., a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va., has been assigned to Troop M.

Lieut. D. H. Gentry, 7th Cav., recently at Fort Columbus, N. Y., left there this week to join his regiment in Cuba.

Col. Blencowe E. Fryer, U. S. A., residing at 560 East 9th street, Kansas City, celebrated his 64th birthday Oct. 26.

Mrs. Thomas G. Roberts, wife of Assistant Naval Constructor Roberts, U. S. N., gave birth to a son at Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 10.

Lieut. Geo. A. Taylor, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Washington, Md., Oct. 20, and left to join the 50th Co. at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Gen. B. C. Card, U. S. N., and Mrs. and the Misses Card have returned to their home in N street, N. W. Washington, D. C., from Coburg, Canada.

Major Walter Howe, Art. Corps, commanding the District of New Orleans, has selected Lieut. E. B. Nones for duty on his staff with station at Jackson Barracks.

Major H. W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, commanding the District of the Delaware, has appointed Lieut. P. S. Golderman his adjutant, with headquarters at Fort Du Pont.

Col. Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A., and Assistant Paymaster Frederick G. Pyne, U. S. N., have been elected to membership in California Commandery of M. O. L. U. S.

Mrs. Ward and the Misses Ward, wife and daughters of Col. Thomas Ward, U. S. A., have returned to their home in N street, Washington, D. C., from their summer sojourn in the Adirondacks.

Gen. J. F. Wade, commanding in Southern Luzon, P. I., in the interests of Americanism, has directed that the Spanish titles of Don, Señor, Señora and Señorita be not used, and that plain Mr., Mrs., etc., be substituted.

John Chisholm, a discharged marine, who earned some prize money during the Spanish-American War, was beaten and robbed on Oct. 22 in front of his home, 129 Sands street, Brooklyn, N. Y., by two youths who are now under arrest.

The marriage of Capt. W. R. Smith, Art. Corps, to Miss Davis, daughter of Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, will, it is understood, take place in December next. Captain Smith is at present at Fort Morgan, Ala.

Captain Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education for Alaska, arrived in Seattle, Oct. 28, from the north on his way to Washington. He praises the work of Lieutenant Berthoff of the Revenue Cutter Service, who reached Port Clarence from Siberia with a herd of reindeer.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary W. Macdermott, daughter of the late Charles F. Macdermott of San Francisco, Cal., and Dr. C. Alexander Crawford, U. S. N., who is stationed at the Naval Hospital in Chelsea. The wedding will be at the Touraine, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

First Lieut. Frederick William Stopford, 88th Co., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., late captain 42d Inf., U. S. Volks, will be married on Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1901, at Arlington, Mass., to Ella Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Turner, at whose residence, 23 Jason street, the wedding reception will take place.

Capt. William R. Hamilton, U. S. A., who has been in command at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for the past three years, has been ordered to command Fort Terry, Conn. He has proved so popular a commandant at Fort Schuyler that the people of Westchester when they heard of his transfer got up a petition for presentation to the War Department asking that the order be countermanded and that Captain Hamilton be kept at his present post.

Capt. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., lately in command of the Richmond at the League Island Navy Yard, has been granted a sick leave for a lengthened period. Captain Leary's health was seriously impaired by his duty as Governor of Guam, and the disabilities incurred while in that faraway post of duty have cumulated until it has become impracticable to longer incur the fatigue of active service. Captain Leary will go to Boston and place himself under the care of a specialist.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., has been selected to succeed Capt. C. C. Todd as Chief Hydrographer of the Navy, and orders have been issued detaching him from the command of the Dolphin. Commander Southerland is an expert in hydrographic work, and he has made the most definite survey yet had of the mouth of the Amazon. This appointment was made upon the urgent recommendation of Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. It was unsolicited by Commander Southerland, and will meet with universal approval.

Capt. James M. Moore, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., who was retired for age on Oct. 26, entered the Service as a private in the 19th Pennsylvania Volunteers April 18, 1861. He served through the Civil War and rose to the rank of captain and A. Q. M. He received the brevet of major, U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and lieutenant colonel for faithful and meritorious services. He was appointed captain and A. Q. M. in the permanent establishment July 2, 1864, and colonel and assistant Q. M. General Jan. 14, 1866.

At the annual reunion of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, Veteran Volunteers, at New York City Oct. 25, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. Col. W. H. Boyle, U. S. A., retired, New York; first vice-president, A. Van Houten, Oakland, N. J.; second vice-president, C. W. Montross, Hoboken, N. J.; third vice-president, J. S. Boerum, Rockaway, L. I.; chaplain, the Rev. L. E. Livermore, Dunellen, N. J.; secretary and treasurer, Joseph H. Barker, 20 East 129th street, New York City. Colonel Boyle presided at the banquet and made the opening address of welcome to the comrades and their friends. Captain Barker was requested to act as toastmaster. Toasts to the Army and Navy of the United States were responded to by Lieut. Col. James Regan, 9th U. S. Inf.; Major F. H. E. Epstein, U. S. A. (retired), and Capt. H. E. Rhoades, U. S. N. (retired).

A daughter, Myra, was born to the wife of Capt. T. N. Horn, Artillery Corps, Oct. 24, at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Lieut. G. F. Jenks, Art. Corps, is a recent addition to the newly organized 123d Co. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Lieut. Terence Hamill, Porto Rico Regulars, has recently been appointed adjutant of the 2d battalion at San Juan.

Gen. William B. Franklin, who is traveling in Europe, dined with King Leopold, at the palace, in Brussels, on Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Capt. J. C. Bush, U. S. A., entertained at Fort Adams, R. I., Oct. 23, in honor of Major McClellan, U. S. A., of the artillery district.

Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, now visiting at 201 S. Clinton avenue, Trenton, N. J., will join at Fort Slocum, N. Y., about Nov. 5, and from there goes to his regiment.

President Roosevelt was 43 years old on Oct. 27. There was no special observance of the birthday, and he attended divine service as usual at Grace Reformed Church.

Capt. C. B. Hepburn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hepburn are living at 397 Ashland avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Captain Hepburn is at Headquarters, having sufficiently recovered to be on duty again.

Mrs. Wilder, wife of Capt. W. T. Wilder, U. S. A., was among the passengers arriving this week on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mrs. Wilder has been making a tour of Europe with her father.

Advices from Philadelphia, Pa., announce that Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., who is to retire in July next, has bought a building site at Rosemont, near Philadelphia, and plans are already under way for a residence.

Commander and Mrs. Mentz will sail for Porto Rico on the 9th of November, where Commander Mentz has been ordered. Much regret is expressed at their departure from the Boston Yard, where they had made many friends.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., sailed from San Francisco on Oct. 31 for China, where he will act as naval attaché to the American Legation at Pekin. Mrs. Marsh will accompany him. She is a daughter of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U. S. N.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, visited in London, England, last week, en route to the United States from the Philippines and Japan, where he inspected telegraphs and cables. He is fully satisfied and pleased with the result of his observations.

Anouncement is made of the engagement of Miss Cleborne, daughter of Medical Director Chris. J. Cleborne, U. S. N., retired, to Mr. Frederick A. McReynolds of Cleveland, Ohio. The date of the wedding has not been announced, but will probably be in the spring.

Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 11th U. S. Cav., son of Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., will be married Nov. 14, at the Presidio of San Francisco, to Miss Grace Grant-Grimes, daughter of Lieut. Col. G. S. Grimes, Art. Corps. The married couple will be "at home" at Jefferson Barracks, after Nov. 21.

Major General Young, commanding the Department of California, under date of Oct. 18 directs that every officer in the Department to whom a copy of the "War Department Telegraphic Code" was issued will apply direct to the signal officer of the Department for a set of corrected pages to that code.

At a meeting of the New York Yacht Club Oct. 24 the following were among those elected to membership: Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, U. S. N.; Lieut. Olaf H. Rask, U. S. M. C.; Major C. H. Lanchester, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. A. Shiven Williams, U. S. M. C.; Assistant Paymaster J. W. Morse, U. S. N., and Surgeon Clement Biddle, U. S. N.

Major and Mrs. Gallaher have returned to Washington and taken a house at 1710 P street, N. W., after an absence of over three years, during which time Major Gallaher has held the position of Chief Commissary under General Shafter at San Francisco, and later in Pekin, during the War with China. Major Gallaher returned from China about the first of August and is now on duty in the office of the Commissary General.

Col. William H. Powell, U. S. A., retired, has been selected by Jefferson, Oswego and Lewis counties, N. Y., as their candidate for Congressional honors. He is at present residing at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. The Syracuse Standard, referring to this, gives a portrait and military history of Colonel Powell and refers eulogistically to his distinguished and gallant services since the commencement of the Civil War, and to his literary ability.

By an explosion of a Colt's automatic firing gun at Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 28, Capt. Charles T. Menoher and five men of the 28th Battery, Field Artillery, were wounded, three severely. The gun, a new one being tested, became too hot, and when a shell came into the breech, after firing, it exploded, tearing out the breech, fragments of which struck and injured the men. Captain Menoher's hand was burned and his wrist injured.

Rear Admiral G. W. Melville, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, visited Richmond the latter part of last week, and during his stay at the capital paid a visit of unofficial inspection to the works of the William R. Trigg Company. The Engineer-in-Chief expressed much surprise and pleasure at the improvements which have been carried out since his visit in the spring of the present year. Admiral Melville, who is a prime favorite at Richmond, was entertained at the Commonwealth Club and took his departure for Washington after a pleasant experience of the hospitality of his many friends in Richmond.

Our Pensacola correspondent reported last week the fact that Capt. W. W. Reisinger, commandant of the Navy Yard near Pensacola, Fla., was presented with a handsome silver punch bowl on Oct. 19 in token of the high appreciation in which the people of Pensacola hold him. The committee arrived at the yard aboard the United States tug Undine and were met at the wharf by Captain Reisinger and escorted to his residence. Here they were received by Paymaster and Mrs. Balthis, Captain Lejeune and Lieutenant Wiltsie. Senator Mallory presented the bowl in a short though interesting address, during which he said, after speaking of Captain Reisinger's service: "We of Pensacola realize that in you we have a representative of the United States Navy who has impressed all with the fact that there are officers of that service who are not merely automata to obey orders, but that there are those who have the ability and the power to take advantage of their power to advance, not only the interests of the Government, but also the interests of their fellow man." Captain Reisinger accepted the gift with a graceful response, remarking: "I have the consciousness of having tried to do my duty, not only by the general Government, but also having in view the interests of the community with which I have been identified."

Major H. A. Reed, Art. Corps, left San Juan, P. R., this week en route to join at Sullivan's Island, S. C.

Major E. G. Mathey, U. S. A., who is at Baylor University, Waco, Ga., celebrated his 64th birthday on Oct. 27.

Major H. E. Robinson, 14th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in New York, joined at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Oct. 26.

Lieut. G. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., lately at Fort Myer, Va., has arrived in Cuba for duty with his regiment.

Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 11th U. S. Inf., left Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 25, en route to Porto Rico to join his regiment.

Lieut. W. B. Scales, 11th U. S. Cav., reported at Governor's Island, Oct. 27, to Major General Brooke, for temporary duty.

Capt. Henry Glass was promoted this week to the grade of rear admiral, vice Schley, retired. He will take rank from Oct. 9.

General J. M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, has been appointed a Trustee of the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia.

Lieut. J. M. Shook, Art. Corps, has arrived at Fort Strong, Mass., for duty with the Coast Artillery companies at that post.

Ensign Thomas L. Stitt, U. S. N., is manager of the football eleven of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, and has his team in the pink of condition.

Asst. Surg. George R. Heard, U. S. A., lately of Fort Barrancas, Fla., arrived at Washington, D. C., this week for duty at the Army Medical School.

Capt. A. M. Fuller, 2d U. S. Cav., now visiting in Apalachon, Wis., is expected in New York about Nov. 5, to sail for Cienfuegos to join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Wadsworth, and lately visiting in New York, is now visiting at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Col. C. R. Paul, 30th U. S. Inf., should be addressed until further orders at Hahnemann Hospital, 15th street above Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Gleaves, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the Alabama, has been assigned to command the Dolphin at Boston, Mass., on Nov. 2.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle, U. S. N., who has been in Washington, D. C., as a witness before the Schley Court, will sail for the Asiatic Station from San Francisco Nov. 23.

The Western Society of the Army of the Potomac has prepared a memorial for Mrs. McKinley at Canton. It contains a set of the resolutions passed by the organization. The memorial is bound in seal and lined with silk.

Major Walter Howe, Art. Corps, after a short but pleasant tour at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, now goes to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to command the Field Artillery battalion there (the 23d and 27th field batteries).

Medical Inspector Franklin Rogers, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list Oct. 28. He entered the Service March 21, 1872, being appointed from Pennsylvania. He was retired for incapacity incident to the Service.

Miss Catherine Gunn, prominent in Staten Island society, left New York, Oct. 26, for San Francisco, en route to Manila, where she will be married to Lieut. John B. Sanford, 26th U. S. Inf. Our congratulations go with her.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, is reported seriously ill at her home, 2111 Massachusetts avenue, Philadelphia. She has been confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed, since she returned from Canada about ten days ago.

Lieut. Louis M. Nulton, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence and will be placed in charge, under the Chief Intelligence Officer, of the subject of steam engineering in all its branches, together with the correlative branches of pneumatic machinery and hydraulics aboard ship.

Among the officers who will sail on the Prairie when that vessel is commissioned for sea service are Surgeon H. G. Beyer, U. S. N., and Assistant Surgeon R. T. Atkinson, U. S. N. Both of these officers have been serving on board the U. S. R. S. Wabash at the Boston Yard and will join the Prairie when the ship is ready for sea.

Lieutenant Commander Southerland, U. S. N., who has recently been detached from the command of the U. S. S. Dolphin, and Mrs. Southerland have taken an apartment at the Portland, Washington, for the winter and expect to be installed there shortly. Mrs. Southerland is at present making a visit to her father, Dr. Rodman, at her old home in Kentucky.

Army officers registering in New York are: Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Major H. F. Hodges, Capt. L. M. Nuttman, Lieut. H. D. Bloombergh, Col. W. L. Alexander, Major E. K. Webster, Major J. L. Powell, Capt. J. H. Parker, Grand Hotel; Lieut. R. S. Clark, Holland House; Capt. G. A. Nugent, Murray Hill; Capt. R. C. Davis, Major R. S. Griswold, Navarre.

Lieut. Col. J. G. Leefe (30th Inf.), who for many years has been identified with the 19th Inf., has recently been retired and is spending the winter in Washington, D. C. The Colonel's service in Manila and the islands seems to have agreed with him as he is looking in most excellent health. Mrs. and Miss Leefe are with Colonel Leefe, and they are residing with Mrs. Casper Hauzer Conrad, at 1843 R street, N. W.

First Lieut. James B. Mitchell of the Artillery Corps has the distinction of being the first of the Army appointees of 1898 to be made a captain. His commission as such will be sent to the President for signature Nov. 1, although his commission as a 1st lieutenant of Artillery has not been approved by the Senate. This is a day of rapid promotion. The officer did not enter the Army until 1898, being one of the first appointees made at the beginning of the war with Spain. In a little over three years he is commissioned a captain of Artillery, and, when Congress convenes, so rapid has been his promotion, he will have to be nominated twice, once as a 1st lieutenant and once as a captain.

The friends of Major Thomas C. Prince, U. S. M. C., will regret to learn of that officer's being invalided to the Mare Island Naval Hospital from Cavite. It is not known just what the illness is from which Major Prince is suffering, but that it is severe is patent from the fact that recovery was deemed precarious if retained on the station during the coming winter. At the same time Capt. Robert P. Fauntroy, U. S. M. C., was condemned by medical survey and has been ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment. The climate of the Philippines has borne specially hard upon the Marine Corps on account of the constant strain to which the men and officers of the corps have been subjected.

Capt. P. M. Kessler, Art. Corps, is on duty at Fort Flagler, Wash.

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 13th Cav., is on duty at Fort Meade, S. D.

Lieut. H. B. Jordan, 14th Cav., has joined at Fort Wingate, N. M.

Lieut. M. S. Battle, Art. Corps, has changed his address to Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. H. H. Sheen, Art. Corps, U. S. A., is on duty at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Mrs. C. A. H. McCauley has changed her address to 321 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. L. F. Burnett, U. S. A., has left Oakland, Cal., for 155 Marengo avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., has changed his address in Washington, D. C., to 2013 O street, N. W.

Col. Evan Miles, U. S. A., has changed his address to The Rounton, 712 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. B. B. Buck, 16th U. S. Inf., should be addressed until further orders at 700 Broderick street, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. W. B. Royall has returned to her Washington home, 1818 N street, for the winter, much improved in health.

Col. John Campbell, U. S. A., has left Cold Spring, N. Y., for 15 Gramercy Park, which will be his address until May next.

Recent arrivals at Fort Russell, Wyo., include Capt. E. L. Butts, and Lieuts. Bryan Conrad, and E. S. Walton of the 18th Inf.

Mrs. Kimmell, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Kimmell, U. S. N., is at 816 18th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with her little son and daughter.

Rear Admiral Ludlow, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ludlow have returned to their Washington, D. C., home from their summer home on Long Island.

Capt. G. A. Nugent, Art. Corps, relinquished command of Fort Terry, N. Y., Oct. 28, and left to join the 121st Company at Key West Barracks, Fla.

Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sternberg are again at their home, 1440 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., after a visit to the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck, daughter of Col. Charles I. Wilson, U. S. A., has returned to her home in New York city after a visit to her relatives in Washington, D. C.

Colonel Sanford C. Kellogg, U. S. A., Mrs. and Miss Kellogg, have returned to their home in I street, N. W., Washington, D. C., after passing the summer in Virginia.

Judge Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippines, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be better. The report that he would soon resign his office is without foundation.

Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th U. S. Cav., was on Oct. 17 detailed as president of a board to meet in Santiago, Cuba, Oct. 18, for the purpose of reorganizing the police force.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Vose, Art. Corps, lately on leave in San Francisco, will shortly go to New Orleans to command the Artillery District there with headquarters at Jackson Barracks.

Major L. H. Walker, Art. Corps, has arrived at Fort Hamilton for duty, and has been charged by Colonel Rodgers with the superintendence of tactical instruction of Coast Artillery.

Mrs. Almy, widow of Admiral J. J. Almy, U. S. N., and Miss Almy, have returned to their home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C., after a visit to Mrs. William E. Almy in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Carrie Kuhn, wife of Captain Kuhn, U. S. A., is on a short visit from West Point, N. Y., to her parents, Major Richard Parker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Parker, at their home, 2022 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Loyd Wheaton, wife of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A., and her daughter, Mrs. John C. Dent, wife of Major Dent, 24th Inf., have changed their residence from Fort Sheridan, to 112 Lincoln Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

The engagement which interests her Washington friends is that of Miss Mack, daughter of the late Col. Oscar A. Mack, U. S. A., to Mr. William Ogden Harrison, of New York, where the wedding will take place in the early winter.

Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of Surgeon Charles Greenleaf, U. S. A., is visiting friends and relatives in Washington, D. C. Her daughter, Mrs. Page, wife of Dr. Page, U. S. A., is living at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., where her husband is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry A. Powell have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Alice McClure, to Lieut. William B. Waldron, U. S. A., on Thursday evening, Nov. 14, at 9 o'clock, at Johnson Memorial Church, Huntington, W. Va.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Art. Corps, and Capt. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., 2d Cav., have been detailed to the Quartermaster's Department for a period of four years, to fill vacancies in that department under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901.

Gen. Alex. J. Perry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perry returned to their home, 2003 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Oct. 23d. Their son, Capt. Alexander N. Perry, U. S. A., will join them for a short visit before he goes to New Haven, Conn., his new station, as recruiting officer.

Cards are out from Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Turner for the marriage reception of their daughter, Ella Beatrice, to Lieut. Frederick William Stopford, U. S. A., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, at the bride's home, 23 Jason street, Arlington, Mass. Lieutenant Stopford is attached to Co. SS, Coast Art., U. S. A.

The marriage of Miss May Switzer, daughter of Mrs. Nelson Bowman Switzer, and Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., will take place on Nov. 9 at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, on Rhode Island avenue.

Miss Sophie Hammond Ross, daughter of Capt. Francis Haggaman Ross, will be married in New York, Nov. 5, to Mr. Frederic Webster Landown. Captain Ross was graduated from West Point in 1865, attained a captaincy in the Infantry in 1868, and was honorably discharged at his own request, in 1870.

Oberlin M. Carter, former captain of engineers, but now in prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for embezzling public funds, has filed an answer to a bill recently entered against him in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago. The object of the bill is to recover several hundred thousand dollars which are said to have been secreted in Chicago by relatives of the convicted officer. Carter's reply, in which his brother and his uncle join, is a demurser to the complaint. The matter will be argued next week.

Lieut. R. F. Walton, 10th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Crook, Neb., from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Capt. S. M. Hackney, 5th U. S. Inf., from Manila, is at Nashville, Tenn., on general recruiting service.

Richard Henry Savage has located for the winter at Hotel Girard, 1223 W. 44th street, New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. D. Mortimer Lee, U. S. A., are located for the winter at 1074 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

Medical Director J. G. Ayres, U. S. N., has changed his address to 23 Colonial avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, accompanied by Capt. Edwin Landon, A. D. C., inspected Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on Nov. 1.

Lieut. A. G. Sharpley, 12th U. S. Cav., recently at Fort Myer, Va., arrived in San Antonio, Tex., this week to join his regiment.

Mrs. Charles Bixby Ewing, wife of Major Ewing of the Medical Corps, is visiting Mrs. Russell Hotchkiss of New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris has returned from New York to her home in Washington, D. C. The Misses Sartoris will pass the coming winter abroad.

Capt. A. A. Cabaniss, 24th U. S. Inf., who returned from Manila, on sick leave on Oct. 12, should be addressed for the present at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

The will of the late Major Lynde Catlin, U. S. A., leaves the entire estate to his widow and to his two sons, Livingston F. and Lynde Catlin, Jr.

First Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th U. S. Cav., was on Oct. 8, detailed a member of the board convened at Manzanillo, Cuba, for the purpose of examining teachers of English.

Recent appointments to U. S. Military Academy are as follows: Francis E. Shealy, Milledgeville, Ga.; Thomas J. Carter, alt., Macon, Ga.; Nathan F. Land, alt., Jacksonville, Ga.; Shirley C. Whipple, Newport, R. I.; Charles L. Dean, alt., Braddock, Pa.; R. Patten, alt., West Palmira, Me.

Our Naval Apprentice, which has just issued its sixth number, is publishing a series of sketches of apprentices who have lost their lives while in the Service. The number for October has a likeness and sketch of Gunner's Mate (3d class) Carlton H. Jencks, who lost his life on the Maine.

Mrs. Shepard, wife of Rear Admiral Shepard, U. S. N., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Perkins, wife of Comdr. C. P. Perkins, U. S. N., at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago. Miss Shepard, youngest daughter of Admiral Shepard, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Davison, wife of Lieut. G. C. Davison, U. S. N., at their home, No. 1729 H street, Washington.

The engagement of Miss Vance Shouse, daughter of Mrs. Haydon Shouse and granddaughter of the late Judge S. B. Vance of Henderson, Ky., to Mr. Edwin A. Krauthoff of Kansas City, Mo., has been announced. The wedding will take place in December. Mr. Krauthoff is a brother of Major Charles R. Krauthoff, C. S., U. S. A., and has been a frequent guest in the homes of the Army.

Miss Mary Goodfellow, only daughter of the late Col. Henry E. Goodfellow, U. S. Army, was married Oct. 24 at the Chapel of St. Anthony, Washington, to Mr. Gaillard Hunt, son of the late Secretary of the Navy. Only immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony and later attended the breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother. The bride was given away by her cousin, Col. Theodore Mosher, U. S. A. Rev. Thomas S. Lee, rector of St. Matthew's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Dougherty, S. J., of Georgetown College. Mr. George Blair acted as best man.

The case of Lieut. James A. Shipton of the Artillery Corps was decided this week by the Secretary of War and the officer ordered promoted to the grade of captain, which he was entitled to from July 1, 1901. The details of this case have been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from time to time. Mr. Shipton successfully passed his examinations for promotion, but his commission was held up because of some question of discipline which occurred at the time he was a major of Volunteers. The promotion was ordered shortly after Secretary Root returned to the War Department.

There have been some interesting developments this week in the case of 1st Lieut. Preston Brown of the 2d Infantry, who, it will be remembered, was court-martialed in the Philippines for shooting a native. The proceedings of the court have been ordered returned from the War Department to the court for revision on a technical ground. It seems that the court found Lieutenant Brown guilty of manslaughter and sentenced him to dismissal from the Army and other punishment of a slight degree. Under the 58 Article of War the court was bound to sentence an officer found guilty of this crime to at least the minimum penalty prescribed by the penal code of the place where the crime was committed. It seems that the code in the Philippines provides a minimum penalty for manslaughter of twelve years' imprisonment. For this reason the papers have been ordered returned to the court for a revision of its sentence. There is some doubt as to whether a sufficient number of the members of the court are still in the Arcipelago to take action. This matter is now being investigated by the War Department.

Frederick H. Benedict, who died at West Point, N. Y., Oct. 19, was the brother-in-law of Major J. B. Bellinger, U. S. A.

Stanwix Gansevoort, who died at South Glen's Falls, N. Y., Oct. 16, entered the Navy as a midshipman, Nov. 3, 1841, and resigned Oct. 9, 1847.

The Rev. A. C. Thompson, D. D., who died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 26 in his 90th year, was the father of Pay Director Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. N.

The official record of the War Department has the following to say of Col. Charles Keller, who died on April 22, 1901: "Colonel Keller participated in the battle of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898, and was commended for being, with his battalion, the first to enter the city from the enemy's entrenchments; was in the battles of Illoilo and Jaro, Feb. 11 and 12, 1899, and took part in engagements with Filipino rebels around Jaro Feb. 14 to March 1 and 16, 1899. He was recommended for a medal"

RECENT DEATHS.

Naval Cadet Loveman Noa, killed by Filipino rebels near Nipanipa, Samar, Oct. 27, while on a bont expedition, was appointed from Tennessee to the Naval Academy in September, 1896. After his graduation in June of 1900 he went to the Philippines in the performance of the required two years' service at sea, prior to final graduation, and was one of the two officers aboard the small gunboat Mariveles, which has been doing patrol duty among the smaller islands of the Philippine group.

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of honor by General Miller for unusual and conspicuous bravery in commanding his battalion in battle with insurgents north of Jaro, penetrating the enemy's lines, capturing the block house and without delay turning to left against the enemy's flank and his persistent conflict with enemy until dark, inflicting heavy loss, March 16, 1899, and for brevet for gallant conduct in battle at Jaro, Feb. 12, 1899, and capturing the city; was recommended for brevet by General Young for gallant service in leading the advance upon Aragat, P. I., Oct. 12, 1899, defeating and demoralizing the enemy and capturing his works."

Ordnance Sergeant Louis Lange, who recently committed suicide at Fort Douglas, is said to have been urged to the deed by grief over his approaching retirement from active service. He leaves a widow and two grown daughters. He had an excellent military record dating from the commencement of the Civil War.

The wife of Mr. George Pook Frothingham, the daughter-in-law of the late Naval Constructor Samuel Pook, U. S. N., died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 18. The interment was at Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Mrs. Frothingham was of a most lovable disposition and a great favorite in society, and her death is widely deplored by a wide circle of friends and relatives.

Naval Cadet Philip M. O'Reilly, who was appointed from Pennsylvania, May 24, 1898, died at Annapolis, Md., of typhoid fever, Oct. 24.

Horace Morrison Hale, former president of the University of Colorado, and father of General Irving Hale, who commanded Colorado Volunteers in the Philippines, died Oct. 28, at Denver, Col., from heart disease. He went to Colorado in 1863 and served two terms as Territorial superintendent of instruction before he became president of the University of Colorado.

An imposing military funeral which took place in Yonkers, N. Y., on Oct. 27, was that of Michael Pergorzeliski, a former member of Co. B., U. S. Volunteers, who was killed in the Philippines last March. The company to which Pergorzeliski belonged was in pursuit of a band of rebels, and he was wounded and left behind in an ambulance. The ambulance was captured by the enemy, and when it was retaken Pergorzeliski was found beheaded and otherwise mutilated.

Paul Hubbard, M. D., who died at Middleburg, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1901, in his 84th year, was the father of Lieut. Comdr. Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N., retired.

CHRISTMAS BOXES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The following circular has been published by the Quartermaster General's Department of the Army, which gives all necessary data for the sending of Christmas boxes, etc., to the soldiers in the Philippines: "The Secretary of War having authorized the Quartermaster General to forward from San Francisco any Christmas boxes or boxes of reading matter which may be delivered there for officers and soldiers in the Philippines, it is requested that the following directions be accurately observed in order to insure prompt action: 1. Boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, General Superintendent Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal. 2. The name of the officer or soldier for whom intended, with the company and regiment or other organization to which he belongs, should be plainly marked on the box; also the notation 'Christmas box' or 'Reading matter,' as the case may be. Example: 'Private John Brown, Co. C, 38th Infantry, Manila, P. I. Christmas box.' 3. These boxes should contain no perishable matter, should not exceed 25 pounds in weight, and all freight or express charges must be prepaid on them to San Francisco. The Quartermaster's Department assumes no responsibility for the condition of these boxes when delivered, but will exercise every care to deliver them safely and in good order." The transport Crook will sail from New York, Dec. 1 for Manila and will also carry boxes.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro, U. S. N., was married to Miss Mary Evert Goodwin, on Oct. 29, at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Col. George Rathbone Dyer of the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who is to be married to Miss Grace Gurnee Scott, granddaughter of Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Knickerbocker Club on Saturday evening, Nov. 2. Among those who will be present at the dinner are: Adjutant Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.; Gen. McCosky Butt, N. G. N. Y.; Col. R. W. Leonard, U. S. V. Colonel Dyer has chosen his brother, Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., to be his best man. His ushers will be Mr. Ernest Iselin, Lieut. H. Roger Winthrop, Capt. Monsou Morris, Capt. Nelson B. Burr and Capt. J. Philip Benkard, all of the 12th Regiment; Mr. William A. Greer, Mr. Norman Scott and Mr. H. Anthony Dyer, another brother. These gentlemen will also attend the bachelor dinner. Miss Scott will entertain her attendants at a luncheon on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 5, at the home of her grandfather, No. 626 Fifth avenue. Miss Scott's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Evelyn Scott, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Daisy Greer, Miss Virginia Gammell of Providence and Miss Belle Gurnee and Miss Lucy Gurnee, the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr. The officiating clergyman at the ceremony will be the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, who will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. The wedding reception, which will be a large one, will be held at the home of the bride's grandfather. Colonel and Mrs. Dyer, who will spend several weeks in the South and Canada, will, on their return, take possession of their new home, No. 127 East 35th street.

M. Eugene Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy at Berne, who married Mme. Regina Barbour de Bengio, sister-in-law of Lieut. Comdr. D. P. McCartney, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, accompanied by Mrs. Thiebaut, sailed from New York on the Aquitaine for Paris, where they have an apartment at 13 Square de Messine. A number of friends were present at the dock to see them off.

Miss Ethelyn Marie Bunker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bunker, and Lieut. William Henry Burt, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., were married this week at St. Paul's Chapel, Burlington, Vt., by the Rev. George Y. Bliss. The impressive Episcopal service was used, the bride being given away by her father. Miss Lora E. Bunker, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and M. L. Powell was best man. J. T. Stearns and H. H. Walker were ushers. After the ceremony the wedding party went to the home of the bride on South Union street, where a dainty lunch was served, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Burt left for Boston for a wedding trip. Lieutenant Burt has not yet received orders assigning

him to a regiment. The Free Press of Burlington says: "Both young people are well and favorably known in Burlington and carry with them the best wishes of a wide circle of friends."

At the wedding of Adjutant General Corbin and Miss Edythe Patten at Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, the General's best man is to be Col. George R. Dyer, 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., the son of former Governor Dyer of Rhode Island. General Corbin and his bride will go to New York after their wedding and will be among the guests at the marriage of Colonel Dyer and Miss Scott on Nov. 7.

COURT MARTIAL OF COL. MEADE.

A court-martial has been ordered to try Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., and will assemble at the New York Yard on Nov. 12. The officers who will compose the court are: Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, president; Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Capt. Francis A. Cook, Colby M. Chester, Benjamin P. Lamberston, French E. Chadwick, William M. Folger, and George W. Pigman, U. S. N., and Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., with Major Lincoln Karmann, U. S. M. C., as Judge Advocate.

Colonel Meade will be tried on two charges. Charge one is drunkenness on duty, the specifications alleging that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor at the Navy Yard, New York, on March 18, April 19, and June 19, 1901, and that he was unfit to perform his duties on those dates. Charge two is conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. There are six lengthy specifications in the second charge. Specification 1 alleges that Colonel Meade falsely and maliciously denied a charge made against him by Col. Frank L. Denny, Q. M. U. S. M. C., and charged a conspiracy against him. The second alleges that Colonel Meade falsely charged Quartermaster F. L. Denny, U. S. M. C., and an architect named Boring with collusion to defraud the Government.

The third specification alleges that he gave false testimony before a court of inquiry on July 25, 1901, during which he declared that under instruction from headquarters a false official report had been made against him, in order that the adjutant and inspector could become the head of the corps. The fourth specification is essentially the same as the second.

In specification 5 it is alleged that Colonel Meade falsely accused Major C. H. Lauchheimer with being drunk at an entertainment in Colonel Meade's house while stationed at Boston, in 1896 or 1897.

Specification 6 alleges that Colonel Meade falsely swore that Major Lauchheimer's conduct was such that the Puritan Club of Boston recalled on one occasion an invitation it had sent him.

The Navy Department has relieved at his own request Major Lincoln Karmann, U. S. M. C., as Judge Advocate of the Meade court-martial, and Lieut. Albert P. Niblock, U. S. N., will probably be assigned to the duty in his place. It is understood that Major Karmann asked to be relieved owing to his having already been approached by Colonel Meade as a possible assistant to his civil counsel. Major Karmann has already been made cognizant of all the details of Colonel Meade's side of the case. The Coudert Brothers of New York have been engaged as legal assistance for Colonel Meade.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier General Bates, Paymaster General, U. S. A., reports expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, of \$53,215,345.61, an increase of \$1,301,364.61 over the year preceding, due to the mustering out of the Volunteers. The disbursements for the year were for an average army of 95,583 men.

A striking feature of the Paymaster General's report is a table showing the thrift of the American soldier while engaged in the country's service. Since July 1, 1873, for instance, the Government has received deposits from soldiers amounting to \$18,629,353.24. Of this sum \$15,062,765.46 has been repaid, together with interest amounting to \$954,635.22. The deposits amounted to \$3,215,544.64 in the fiscal year 1900 and to \$3,348,529.11 in 1901.

General Bates recommends the enactment of a law, similar to the one passed after the Civil War, to clear the accounts of disbursing officers of disallowances for disbursements made in good faith during the years since 1897 incident to the necessity for prompt decision by paymasters of questions they had no time to submit to the Treasury Department.

The new mileage law for the Army is satisfactory to all interests. The reorganization of the Pay Department authorized by the act of Feb. 2, 1901, has been completed.

On June 30, 1901, there were 28 officers of the Pay Department on duty in the United States, including Alaska; 20 in the Philippines, covering 490 posts and stations; 3 in Cuba and 1 in Porto Rico. To meet the need for a larger permanent clerical force in the Pay Department, due to the increase of the Army, it is recommended that transfers be made from temporary clerkships to the permanent list.

The Paymaster General recommends that the practice of requiring bonds from officers belonging to the permanent establishment be abolished. It is his idea that the officer's commission is a bond much more valuable than the one required, and is so held with reference to the Engineers, who are not required to give bonds.

TRANSFER OF PHILIPPINE TROOPS.

The 2d and 3d Battalions of the 11th Cavalry will sail on the transports Crook and Buford from New York. The Grant will sail from San Francisco Nov. 10 with two battalions of the 28th Infantry. The Warren will probably sail from San Francisco Dec. 16 with one battalion each of the 28th Infantry and 11th Cavalry for the Philippines. The four regiments scheduled to return from the Philippines will sail as soon as transportation can be provided. We refer elsewhere to the interchange of troops.

Despatches from Manila report that the inhabitants of the island of Samar have been notified to concentrate in the towns, otherwise they will be regarded as enemies and outlaws and treated accordingly. The American troops are greatly excited over the massacre of a party of their comrades in September and freely declare that there will be fierce retaliation if they can meet the enemy in the open.

The San Francisco is at the Norfolk Navy Yard under repairs which have not yet been completed. It is impossible to say definitely where she will be sent when placed in commission. It is generally understood, however, that she will be assigned to the European Station as the relief of the Chicago.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES AND LETTERS.

Adjutant General, Washington: Manila, Oct. 19, 1901.
With reference to my telegram of 12th, Daniel S. Mullins, also wounded, died Oct. 8.

CHAFFEE.
Note.—The telegram of 12th furnished a list of wounded of Co. C, 9th Inf., in engagement at Balangiga, Samar, Sept. 28, from which this name was missing.

Cavite, Oct. 22, 1901.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:
Active insurrection in Samar. New York leaves today for Catahalgan with 300 marines to report at Bassey and Balangiga to co-operate with Army. Nearly all naval force concentrated on Samar patrol. Services Arethusa and Zafiro, two colliers, needed and being utilized.

RODGERS.
Catahalgan, Oct. 27, 1901.
Naval Cadet Loveman Noa, while on shore near Nipa, Samar, on boat expedition, was killed by natives Oct. 27.

ROGERS.
A cablegram was received from General Chaffee at the War Department, Oct. 26, asking that 80 recruits be sent at once to Manila to fill vacancies in several regiments. General Chaffee reports that the effective strength of the Army in Northern Luzon is 8,600 less now than on Jan. 1.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 21, 1901.
Transport Meade arrived this morning with following military passengers:

Cavalry—Captains Heard, 3d; Foster, 5th; McBlane, 9th; 1st Lieut. Romeyn, 13th.
Artillery Corps—Lieut. Col. Merrill, Major Danes, Captain Ludlow, Deene, Hancock; 1st Lieuts. Miller, Lloyd, Patterson, Jr., Greensugos; 2d Lieuts. Deems, Jr., Merriman, Fonner and McIntyre, and Capt. Bennett.

Infantry—Captains Phayter, 1st; Wright, 2d; Browne, 4th; Pierce, 13th; Blauvelt, 15th; Dashiel, 24th; Leonhauser, 25th; 1st Lieut. Brown, 2d; Contract Surgeons Enders, Beckman, Mahon, Newton and Lewis, and six privates Hospital Corps.

Enlisted men of Artillery Corps—102 of 60th; 104 of 61st; 107 of 62d; 107 of 63d; 106 of 64th; 110 of 65th; 110 of 66th; 101 of 70th; and 110 of 71st Companies.

Eleven casuals, 20 discharged soldiers and 31 prisoners. Remains of 12 deceased soldiers.

YOUNG, Major General.
Manila, Oct. 23, 1901.

Transport Hancock arrived Oct. 25.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Oct. 23, 1901.
Transport Warren sailed Oct. 21; takes sick from Sheridan, Nagasaki.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Oct. 31.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Following from Brigadier General Hughes:

Insurrecto forces Cebu Islands have come in, laid down arms in good faith in obedience demand of people for peace; 150 rifles, 8 brass pieces, 60 officers, 470 men. Affairs not yet satisfactory Bohol Island; may move additional troops there force settlement. This settles for present at least disturbance hitherto existing Cebu. Future disorder that island will be made deliberate action by inhabitants, as peace may be easily preserved if people disposed to do so. Shall advise Hughes waste no time, but move on Bohol immediately.

CHAFFEE.

As a direct outgrowth of the controversy which has been in progress for over a year between the Chief of Ordnance and the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, Mr. Willard S. Isham, the inventor of the Isham shell for firing high explosives, has made verbal charges against General Buffington in which he alleges a misstatement of facts relative to his invention; the acceptance of bribes by subordinates in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and the existence of a conspiracy to deprive an inventor of the benefits of his inventive skill. On Oct. 30 Mr. Isham saw the Assistant Secretary of War and verbally stated his case; he was referred to Mr. Root, who could not then see him, but a meeting has been arranged for the immediate future. Isham made this statement to the Private Secretary of Mr. Root: "I accuse the Chief of the Department of Ordnance of knowingly uttering misstatements in his annual report. I accuse certain of his officers of accepting bribes. I accuse his sub-committee at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook of suppressing information regarding the composition of maximite, which would show that that explosive is practically the same as thorite, and was stolen from me. I charge them with misrepresenting facts concerning the test of thorite and of the Isham shell. In doing this I am acting under the instruction of certain members of Congress, who have agreed to demand a Congressional investigation of the matter if it is not taken up by the War Department. I also want to ask for another test of thorite." That Mr. Isham has suffered much from General Buffington's disbelief in his product is undoubtedly true, but it will be impossible to persuade any one who knows the General to believe that Mr. Isham has any other foundation than this for his charges, the truth of which is emphatically denied by General Buffington.

The salient features of the forthcoming annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for this year will consist of three recommendations of importance: Increase in the floating strength for the next fiscal year; increase in the commissioned and enlisted personnel, and the establishment of a Federal Naval Reserve. Until the present battleship deadlock is broken—and it will undoubtedly be settled by the selection by the Secretary of the plan of the majority of the Board on Construction—it will be impossible to give the exact recommendations. Mr. Long will make in the matter of increase. The Board on Construction and the General Policy Board of the Navy are working conjointly preparing a program for naval increase, which the Secretary will submit in his annual report, even if he does not recommend its adoption.

Adjutant General Corbin recommends that in view of the cost of a modern seacoast battery, the cadets should be sent to Fort Monroe, which has the needed batteries for practice, immediately after graduation. A thorough post-graduate course in gunnery there is very desirable. This could be done at little expense and with far better results than could be obtained with a single battery, which, as has been stated, can only be erected at great expense, and for this reason is not urgently recommended.

When bids were opened the other day at the War Department for supplying the Army with 22 15-pounder rapid-fire guns erected on pedestal mounts for purposes of coast defense, it was found that the Bethlehem Steel Company was the lowest bidder. The company offered to supply the guns complete, with shields, sights, and ammunition for testing, for \$2,545 each.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Quartermaster General, to be Assistant Quartermaster General with the rank of colonel, Oct. 26, 1901, vice Moore, retired.

Major George E. Pond, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster General with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Oct. 26, 1901, vice Humphrey, promoted.

Capt. Isaac W. Little, Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, Oct. 26, 1901, vice Pond, promoted.

Capt. Gonzales S. Bingham, Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of major, Oct. 26, 1901, vice Jones, retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Valery Havard, surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon General with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Oct. 24, 1901, vice Woodruff, retired from active service.

Capt. Ogden Rafferty, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, Oct. 24, 1901, vice Havard, promoted.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be 1st Lieutenant from Feb. 2, 1901.

Earl W. Taylor, at large, late private, 10th Ohio Vols., to 13th Cav.; 327 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio.

To be 2d Lieutenant from Feb. 2, 1901.

Howard R. Smalley, of Vermont, to 8d Cav.; 338 South Union street, Burlington, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. James A. Shipton, to be captain, July 1, 1901, vice Hobbs, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

Corporal Jacob Schick, 14th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901; 8th Inf.; care 14th Inf., Co. C.

Alfred A. Hickox, late sergeant, 38th Vols., to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to 15th Inf.; Michigan Agricultural College, Mich.

G. O. 128, OCT. 29, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of G. O. 136, Oct. 19, 1901, from this office, as directs Troop D, 12th U. S. Cav., to proceed from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, is revoked.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adj't Gen., Major Gen., U. S. A.

CIRCULAR 38, OCT. 19, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

I. Decision as to whether a soldier discharged for disability caused by venereal disease is excluded from right to travel-pay by the act of March 16, 1896 (29 Stat., 63). If such disability existed and has been caused by the soldier's misconduct and the Secretary so determines and orders his discharge, then the act deprives the soldier of travel allowances. As no specific case was presented this reply is necessarily general in its nature.

II. Officers of the Army appointed therein from officers of Volunteers are not entitled to leave credits which accrued to them but were not availed of during their Volunteer service.

III. Fees of witnesses before general court-martial, under act March 2, 1901. 1. Persons summoned from beyond the State, district, or Territory in which the general court-martial is held are not punishable if they refuse to appear or testify when summoned, nor are their fees and mileage required to be paid or tendered in advance. If they appear they are entitled to the usual fees allowed citizen witnesses as prescribed by A. R. 1066 and 1067 and General Orders No. 43, Adjutant General's Office, 1901. 2. In the case of persons residing within the limits of the State, district or Territory where the general court-martial is held, the tender of one day's fees and mileage to and from the court will meet the requirements of the act. 3. If an officer who is charged with serving a subpoena pays the necessary fees and mileage to a witness, taking a receipt therefor, he is entitled to reimbursement.

IV. Pay of gunners of artillery. An enlisted man of the Artillery Corps who has qualified as gunner is entitled to pay as such for three years, provided that during that period he has not been out of artillery service more than three months. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

CIRCULAR 39, OCT. 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in connection with Par. II, Circular No. 12, April 8, 1901, from this office:

1. The legal right of Army nurses appointed under the act of Feb. 2, supra, to pay for the time they are absent with leave is fixed by the order granting said leave and is not affected by any prior or subsequent service. 2. The former service and the prospect of future service can properly be considered by the administrative officers in determining the time for which the leave will be granted and whether it will be granted with or without pay, but when once granted by proper authority their status as to pay while on such leave is fixed, and if they have been granted leave with pay, not in excess of thirty days for each calendar year, they are entitled to pay during such leave the same as if they were performing actual service. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

CIRCULAR 40, OCT. 28, 1901, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the following decision of the Treasury:

1. An additional paymaster during the War with Spain was not appointed under the act of April 2, 1898, and amendments authorizing the Volunteer Army for the War with Spain, but he was appointed under Section 1184, Revised Statutes, and under Section 1183, Revised Statutes, was entitled to his discharge when his services were no longer required (not as a matter of right because of the close of the war with Spain) and is entitled to pay as such to the date he received notice or was legally chargeable with notice of his discharge as such. 2. A Volunteer officer discharged by reason of the acceptance of a commission in the Regular Army is not entitled to traveling allowances on such discharge. 3. On accepting a commission in the Regular Army, service being continuous, he is not entitled to extra pay. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 14, OCT. 18, DEPT. TEXAS.

Designates the months of December, 1901, and January, February and March, 1902, as the annual season for the Officers' Lyceum at stations in this Department. The period from the 13th of December, 1901, to the 14th of March, 1902, is designated as the annual school term for the posts in this Department.

G. O. 20, OCT. 19, DEPT. PORTO RICO.

Lieut. Col. John M. K. Davis, Art. Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty as Ordnance Officer of the District and Commanding Officer Artillery District of San Juan. Major Henry A. Reed, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty as Ordnance Officer and Commanding Officer, Artillery District of San Juan, and all other duty in this district. He will comply with the provisions of Par. 11, S. O. 20, H. Q. A., Sept. 9, 1901.

G. O. 12, OCT. 26, DEPT. EAST.

Col. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., having reported as required by Par. 29, Special Orders No. 22, Headquarters of the Army, Sept. 26, 1901, is hereby assigned to duty and announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, relieving Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 22, OCT. 20, DEPT. EAST.

Information having been received at these headquarters that many officers fail to furnish the information required by that portion of paragraph 154, A. R. 1901, which reads:

"Should a soldier who has made a deposit be transferred or desert, the fact will be promptly reported direct to the Paymaster General by the officer in command of the company or detachment to which he belonged."

The attention of all concerned in this Department is called to this matter, with a view to a strict compliance with the regulation quoted, as neglect to comply with it not only results in much additional work, but also leads to a duplication of deposit cards.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., on inspection duty. (Oct. 28, D. E.)

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on inspection duty. (Oct. 28, D. E.)

Col. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to the points named below and make the inspections of money accounts and serviceable property as herein indicated: At Milwaukee, Wis., Rec. Station, and money accounts of Major J. G. Warren, C. E.; at Grand Rapids, Mich., Rec. Station, and money accounts of Capt. Charles Keller, C. E.; at Detroit, Mich., Rec. Station, and money accounts and unserviceable Engineer property of Col. G. J. Lydecker and Major W. L. Fish, C. E.; at Toledo, O., Rec. Station, and unserviceable Engineer property for which Major Dan C. Kingman, C. E., is accountable; at Cleveland, O., Rec. Station, and money accounts and unserviceable Engineer property of Major Dan C. Kingman, C. E.; at Ashtabula, O., unserviceable Engineer property for which Major Dan C. Kingman, C. E., is accountable; at Columbus, O., Rec. Station; at Cincinnati, O., Rec. Station, and money accounts of Major E. H. Ruffner and Major W. H. Bixby, C. E.; at Connellsburg, O., (via Zanesville, O.), unserviceable Engineer property for which Major E. H. Ruffner, C. E., is accountable; at Lock No. 6, Kanawha River, (via Marietta, O., Point Pleasant and Charleston, W. Va.), unserviceable Engineer property for which Major E. H. Ruffner, C. E., is accountable; at Louisville, Ky., (via Catlettsburg, Ky.), unserviceable Engineer property for which Major E. H. Ruffner, C. E., is accountable; at Lock No. 4, Kentucky River, (via Ashland, Ky., Cincinnati, O., and Frankfort, Ky.), unserviceable Engineer property for which Major E. H. Ruffner, C. E., is accountable; at Indianapolis, Ind., Rec. Station; at Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and Jeffersonville, Ind., money accounts of the disbursing officers; at Louisville, Ky., Rec. Station; money accounts and unserviceable Engineer property of Capt. W. L. Silbert, C. E.; at Lock No. 4, Green River, Ky., (via Bowling Green, Ky.), unserviceable Engineer property for which Capt. W. L. Silbert, C. E., is accountable; at Nashville, Tenn., Rec. Station; and money accounts of Lieut. Col. M. B. Adams, C. E.; at Columbia, Tenn., money accounts of disbursing officers; at Chattanooga, Tenn., Rec. Station, and money accounts of Major J. G. D. Knight, C. E.; at Memphis, Tenn., Rec. Station, and money accounts of Capt. C. L. Potter and Capt. E. E. Winslow, C. E.; at Lock at Grand Rapids, Wabash River, near Mt. Carmel, Ill., unserviceable Engineer property for which Capt. W. L. Silbert, C. E., is accountable; at Rock Island, Ill., money accounts of Major C. McD. Townsend, C. E.; at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., money accounts of disbursing officers. (Oct. 21, D. L.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Edgar C. Graham is transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service of Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service of Major Francis B. Jones, Q. M., U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. B. Barker, Q. M., will proceed from Clenfuegos, Cuba, to Havana, for the purpose of consulting with the Military Governor in regard to street work in that city. (Oct. 28, D. Cuba.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Com. Sergt. Patrick Kennedy, from duty at the Post Bakery, San Juan, P. R., to San Juan, P. R., for duty. (Oct. 14, D. P. R.)

Post Com. Sergt. John McCarthy will proceed to the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., reporting to Capt. J. N. Patton, Q. M., U. S. A., for duty. (Oct. 21, D. Cal.)

Post Com. Sergt. Henry H. Alles, Fort St. Michael, Alaska, is transferred to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Ty., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. William J. Tobin, who will be sent to Manila, P. I., for duty. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, U. S. Inf., will, upon the expiration of his leave, proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for duty as chief commissary, to relieve Major George E. Pond; Capt. Frank A. Cook will proceed to Denver, Colo., and report to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to duty as chief commissary, to relieve Major James W. Pope. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Post Com. Sergt. James B. Horsey (appointed Oct. 25, 1901, from 1st sergt., Co. A, 18th Inf.), Alcatraz Island, Cal., is assigned to duty at that post. (Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Edwin P. Webb (appointed Oct. 25, 1901, from squadron sergt. major, 14th Cav.), Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty, to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Oscar Ralck. (Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Samuel T. Weirick, asst. surg., will report at Presidio, Cal., for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 19, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Cont. Surg. Herbert Gunn. (Oct. 19, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Ephraim Stevenson will report to the commanding officer, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty, to relieve Acting Hosp. Steward Albert E. Mutton, who, upon being thus relieved, will report for duty at the Hospital Corps School of Instruction at that post. (Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Murtagh, asst. surg., U. S. A. (Oct. 18, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, asst. surg., U. S. A., is detailed as member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, Va. (Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Abraham D. Williams, asst. surg., is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and report for duty. (Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City and report for duty as transport surgeon on the transport Crook, to sail on or about Dec. 1, 1901, for the Philippine Islands, where upon arrival he will report to the commanding general for duty. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Cont. Surg. H. A. Santore, U. S. A. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph T. Clark, asst. surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and assume the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Henry Page, asst. surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Cont. Surg. Thomas G. Holmes, U. S. A., upon the expiration of his leave, will proceed to Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, for duty. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Henry C. Krause will proceed to Cabana Barracks for duty at that post. (Oct. 18, D. Cuba.)

Cont. Surg. H. L. Harris, awaiting assignment to a

post, will report for temporary duty at Cabana Barracks, Cuba. (Oct. 18, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Adams, R. I., to take effect upon the return of Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg., to duty at that post, and will then proceed to Fort Greble, R. I., for duty. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

Par. 28, S. O. 26, Oct. 12, 1901, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, asst. surg., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., to report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty as transport surgeon on the transport Grant. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Charles Schucht, Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, is transferred to Fort Thomas, Ky. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

Par. 28, S. O. 26, Oct. 15, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Cont. Surg. Hobart E. Warren, is revoked. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

Cont. Surg. Herbert W. Hatch, now at San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will report for temporary duty at General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

Cont. Surg. James W. Hart will proceed to Fort Trumbull and report for temporary duty. (Oct. 24, D. E.)

Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg., having reported, will proceed to Columbia Barracks, Cuba, for duty, relieving Capt. Edward F. Horr, asst. surg. (Oct. 14, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. M. A. De Lancy, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 21.)

Cont. Surg. Richard M. Fletcher is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Meade, South Dakota, vice 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, asst. surg., relieved. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward John B. Copping will be sent without delay to Washington, D. C., for duty in the medical supply depot. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James R. Church, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty in the Department of Cuba, and upon expiration of his present sick leave, will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, is extended two months. (Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Thomas L. Casey, C. E., is directed to relieve Capt. Edward Burr, C. E., Nov. 9, 1901. (Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin D. Bricker, O. D. (Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Rush L. Wells, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., 8th Cav. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., collector of customs at Matanzas, Cuba. (Oct. 19, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. Augustus C. Hart is assigned to the 10th Cav., and will report to the commanding officer, Key West Barracks, Fla., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment in Cuba. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

Major W. L. Finley, 11th Cav., is granted seven days leave. (Fort Myer, Oct. 21.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 12th Cav. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick B. Neilson, 12th Cav., having reported at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will proceed to join his troop, E, 12th Cav., at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (Oct. 18, D. T.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin H. Hyer, 13th Cav., is extended three months. (Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for one month, and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. (Oct. 18, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav., now at Fort Meade, S. D., having been assigned to Troop G, 13th Cav., will proceed to join his troop at Fort Assiniboin, Mont. (Oct. 21, D. D.)

Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 13th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Meade, South Dakota, vice Major Samuel L. Woodward, 1st Cav., relieved. (Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, 14th Cav., will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to the headquarters of his regiment, Fort Grant, Ariz., for temporary duty. (Oct. 24, D. C. Colo.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Richard T. Ellis, Art. Corps. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Percy Willis, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 42d Co., Coast Art., to the 28th Battery, Field Art. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William B. Homer, Art. Corps, will, upon his relief from recruiting duty, proceed to join his company upon its arrival at its station in the United States. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 25th Co., Coast Art., to the unassigned list, and will report to the C. O., Artillery District of Savannah, for duty. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major Medorem Crawford, Art. Corps, is extended one month. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut

Miller, William T. S. Keller, Frederick A. Walters and Arthur H. Van Vliet to be corporals to fill original vacancies.

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

1st Lieut. Albert C. Thompson, Jr., to 17th Co., Coast Art.

1st Lieut. John R. Roberts, Jr., to 59th Co., Coast Art.

1st Lieut. Frederick M. C. Smith, to 100th Co., Coast Art.

1st Lieut. Louis S. Chappellear, to 106th Co., Coast Art.

Lieut. Thompson will report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station.

Lieut. Roberts will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station.

Lieuts. Smith and Chappellear will report to the commanding general, Department of the Philippines, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their proper stations. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: 2d Lieut. Lewis C. Hamilton (from corporal, Signal Corps), to the 122d Co., Coast Art. He will join at Fort Columbus, N. Y. 2d Lieut. William E. Murray (from private, 1st Co., Coast Art.), to the 12th Co., Coast Art. He will join at Fort Warren, Mass. 2d Lieut. Samuel M. English, to the 121st Co., Coast Art. He will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Lawson Warren, A. C., is relieved from duty with the 116th Co., A. C. (Forts Screen Oct. 17.)

2d Lieut. W. K. Moore, A. C., is detailed in charge of athletics. (Jackson Barracks, Oct. 21.)

Major Walter Howe, A. C., will inspect Forts St. Philip and Jackson. (Jackson Barracks, Oct. 25.)

Capt. J. C. Johnson, A. C., is detailed Rec. Officer. (Fort Strong, Oct. 25.)

1st Lieut. A. Greig Jr., A. C., is detailed Adj't. and Rec. Officer. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 26.)

2d Lieut. J. E. Wilson, A. C., is detailed Exchange Officer and in charge post library. (Fort Totten, Oct. 26.)

Lieut. C. M. Ross, A. C., is detailed secretary of the Lyceum. (Fort Columbus, Oct. 26.)

1st Lieut. Henry C. Barnes, Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 22, 1901, is assigned to the 125th Co., Coast Art., and will report at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for temporary duty, and will then join his company at Fort Clark, Texas. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Ellisha G. Abbott, Art. Corps, now attached to the 39th Co., Coast Art., is assigned to that company. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The transfer, upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, of 2d Lieut. William R. Taylor, Art. Corps, to the cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, and of 2d Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, 3d Cav., to the Art. Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is announced by the Secretary of War, who assigns Lieut. Taylor to the 3d Cav., Troop D, and attaches Lieut. Lansing to the 36th Co., Coast Art. Lieut. Lansing will join his company and Lieut. Taylor will report in person, upon the expiration of his present leave, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post to the Division of the Philippines. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Fort Wetherill, R. I., now a sub-post of Fort Greble, is constituted a sub-post of Fort Adams, R. I. (Oct. 30, D. E.)

The following assignments or officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 2, 1901, are announced: 1st Lieut. William H. Tobin, to the 34th Co., Coast Art. He will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his company at Fort Stevens, Oregon. 1st Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, to the 41st Co., Coast Art. He will report in person at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will join his company at Fort Monroe, Va. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. H. D. Todd, Jr., Art. Corps, will locate targets for artillery target practice. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 19.)

Capt. W. W. Hamilton, A. C., is detailed Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Banks, Oct. 26.)

2d Lieut. H. B. Grant, A. C., is detailed Exchange Officer and Treasurer. (Fort Banks, Oct. 26.)

Capt. H. W. Butler, A. C., will assume command of 12d Co., C. A. (Fort Columbus, Oct. 26.)

1st Lieut. J. A. Shipton, A. C., is detailed in charge of recruit instruction. (Fort Columbus, Oct. 26.)

2d Lieut. Carriger, Power, A. C., is detailed Ord., Eng. and Range Officer. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 26.)

1st Lieut. H. T. Patten, A. C., is detailed superintendent submarine mining material, etc. (Sullivans Island, Oct. 26.)

2d Lieut. Jas. Totten, A. C., is detailed Ord., Sig. and Eng. Officer. (Fort Trumbull, Oct. 26.)

2d Lieut. E. C. Long, A. C., is detailed Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Fort Banks, Oct. 26.)

Lieut. Col. C. R. Morris, A. C., will proceed to Fort Caswell, N. C., on inspection duty. (Sullivans Island, Oct. 26.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. F. R. Kenney, A. C. (Fort Terry, Oct. 26.)

Corp. Max Fack, 54th Co., C. A., Fort Hamilton, is transferred to the 98th Co. (Oct. 26, D. E.)

Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. Donald W. Strong, Art. Corps, at present attached to the 19th Co., Coast Art., is assigned to the 3d Battery, Field Art., and will join same. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Chaplain Walter Marvine, Art. Corps, from further duty at Honolulu to Ft. Douglas, Utah. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps are detailed as additional members of the artillery board at Fort Monroe, Va., created by Par. 5, G. O. 109, Aug. 15, 1901, H. Q. A.: Major Clermont L. Best, Major Albert S. Cummins. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. A. A. HARBACKH.

Lieut. Col. James Regan, 1st Inf., in addition to his present duties will take charge of the recruiting station at No. 25 Third avenue, New York City, New York, on or about Nov. 1, 1901, to relieve Major William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., who upon being thus relieved will join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Major William Pauley, 3d Inf. (Oct. 19, D. Cuba.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

The transfer of 2d Lieut. Francis H. Lomax from the 5th Inf. to the Art. Corps is announced. Lieut. Lomax is assigned to the 117th Co., Coast Art., and will join that company. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

2d Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, 7th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to join his proper station. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Nov. 12, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 8th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (Oct. 26, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

2d Lieut. John M. Craig, 12th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines Islands. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLY.

The following transfers are made in the 13th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Arthur R. Kerwin, from Co. I to Co. K; 1st Lieut. Laurence Halstead, from Co. K to Co. I. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 14th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Nov. 5, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. Duncan K. Major, Jr., 14th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Oct. 26, D. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 7, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. James Regan, Jr., 14th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Oct. 26, D. D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MOALE.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, from Co. K to Co. G; 1st Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, from Co. G to Co. K. Leave for two months is granted Major John C. Gresham, 6th Cav. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

1st Lieut. Milosh R. Hilgard, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to join his regiment. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. C. D. Herron, 18th Inf. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. SNYDER.

2d Lieut. Frederic G. Keilond, 19th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Wattis C. Valentine, 19th Inf., from recruiting duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., to take effect about Nov. 1, 1901, and will then proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city, to relieve 1st Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf., who will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

1st Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, 22d Inf., from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to his proper station. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 12, S. O. 24, Oct. 18, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Harry L. Cooper, 22d Inf., to report at Fort Logan, Colorado, for temporary duty, is revoked and Lieut. Cooper will after the expiration of his present leave join his regiment in New York City. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. S. BURT.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 28th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers conducting the examination of persons designated for appointment as chaplains in the U. S. Army, vice Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf., relieved. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Andrew S. Burt, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 28th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 26, 1901. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 27th Inf. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf. (Oct. 16, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will join his company at Fort Wright, Wash. (Oct. 16, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 28th Inf., will upon the expiration of his present leave of absence report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. PAUL.

1st Lieut. Hilden Ohm, 30th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 16, D. Cal.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Porto Rico Regiment, is honorably discharged, to date Oct. 12, 1901, by reason of his acceptance on Oct. 12, 1901, of an appointment as 2d lieut. in the Art. Corps. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. G. C. Broome, P. R. Regt. (San Juan, Oct. 19.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer of 1st Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, 4th Inf., to the cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, and of 1st Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 9th Cav., to the infantry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is announced. Lieut. Morrow is assigned to the 9th Cav., and Lieut. McIntyre to the 4th Inf. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The transfer of 2d Lieut. Wilford Twyman, 10th Cav., to the Infantry, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, and of 2d Lieut. George E. Price, 29th Inf., to the Cavalry, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is announced. Lieut. Twyman is assigned to the 29th Inf., Co. H, and Lieut. Price to the 10th Cav. Lieut. Twyman will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Lieut. Price will join in the Department of Cuba. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, from the 6th Inf., to the 7th Inf., Co. H; Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, from the 7th Inf., to the 6th Inf., Co. D. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made in the 14th Inf.: Capt. Henry C. Cabell, from Co. B to Co. E; Capt. Fred W. Sinden, from Co. E to Co. B. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The transfer by the President, Oct. 15, 1901, of 2d Lieut. Clarence N. Jones from the 10th Inf. to the Art. Corps, with rank from Oct. 1, 1899, under Section 9 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, is announced. Lieut. Jones is assigned to the 139th Co., Coast Art., and will join that company. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Capt. James S. Parker, to the 10th Cav.; Troop G, vice Carleton; Col. William Auman, to the 29th Inf., vice Van Horne; Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, to the 30th Inf., vice Hannay; Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, to the 13th Inf., vice Auman, promoted. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinbefore indicated:

2d Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, appointed from private, Co. B, 3d Cav., assigned to 6th Cav.

2d Lieut. John H. Howard, appointed from sergt., Troop M, 6th Cav., assigned to 9th Cav.

2d Lieut. G. W. Harris, appointed from corp., Co. E, Signal Corps, assigned to 9th Inf.

2d Lieut. F. C. Endicott, appointed from corp., Co. H, 4th Inf., assigned to 6th Inf.

2d Lieut. Milo C. Corey, appointed from 1st lieut., Philippine Scouts, assigned to 30th Inf.

2d Lieut. F. B. Eastman, appointed from corp., Co. D, 17th Inf., assigned to 10th Inf.

2d Lieut. W. A. Roberts, Jr., appointed from 1st sergt., Co. M, 9th Inf., assigned to 21st Inf.

2d Lieut. Harry Parshall, appointed from corp., Co. K, 20th Inf., assigned to 22d Inf.

2d Lieut. R. G. Caldwell, appointed from batt. sergt. major, 16th Inf., assigned to 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. M. H. Fechheimer, appointed from private, Co. D, 18th Inf., assigned to 11th Inf.

The officers named, with the exception of Lieut. Fechheimer, will proceed to join the regiments to which assigned. Lieut. Fechheimer will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinbefore indicated: 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman (appointed from 2d lieut., Philippine Scouts), to the 8th Cav. He will report at Fort Logan, Colo., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba. 2d Lieut. Granville H. Fortescue, to the 14th Cav. He will report at Fort Columbus, New York, for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. George B. Rodney, Art. Corps; Capt. William H. Coffin, Art. Corps, and Capt. George W. Van Deusen, Art. Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 1, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the proper organization and equipment of batteries of siege artillery. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Boards of Artillery officers are appointed to conduct the examinations for gunners in the Department of the East as follows:

District of Portland and District of Boston—Lieut. Col. Selden A. Day, Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, Capt. George L. Anderson is detailed a member of the board during the examination of the 89th Co.

District of Narragansett and District of New London—Major John McClellan, Capt. G. T. Patterson, Capt. John K. Cree is detailed a member of the board during the examination of the 88th Co.

Eastern District of New York and Fort Columbus—Capt. John G. Gilmore, Jr., 1st Lieut. James A. Shipton, Capt. John R. Williams is detailed a member of the board during the examination of the 111th Co.

Southern District of New York—Major L. H. Walker, Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, Capt. Charles L. Phillips is detailed a member of the board during the examination of the 96th Co.

District of the Delaware, District of Baltimore and District of the Potomac—Major William P. Duvall, Capt. William C. Davis, Capt. Wilmot E. Ellis is detailed in the 10th Inf. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

District of the Chesapeake—Major C. L. Best, Major A. S. Cummings, Capt. Frank P. Davis, Capt. Frank A. McCormick, Capt. Frank E. Bamford, Capt. Frank F. McCormick, Troop F, 5th Cav., found guilty by a G. C. M. at Fort Grant, A. T., of drunkenness on guard duty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for three months and to forfeit ten dollars per month for the same period, Brig. Gen. Merriman says: "The proceedings in the foregoing case of Private Frank P. McCormick, Troop F, 5th Cav., disclosed the fact that the accused after pleading guilty to the charge and specification alleging drunkenness on duty, made a statement including the following: 'I have only this to say in my defense, that although I

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1901.

ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY.

In accordance with the recommendations of Secretaries Root and Long, President Roosevelt will, upon the assembling of the Congress, send to the Senate the nominations of Capt. William Crozier for Chief of Ordnance of the War Department and of Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey for Surgeon General of the Navy. The significance of these appointments lies in the fact that the Secretaries and the President are determined hereafter to secure for administrative bureau duties of the military and naval portfolios only such officers as are professionally capable and physically qualified to perform the duties and assume the responsibilities demanded by the incumbents of these positions of trust and importance.

From henceforth the administrators of the several divisions and bureaus of the War and Navy Departments will be called upon for much more severe work than has been exacted in the past. The gradual increase in the size of both services is inevitable, and the administration of the enlarged Army and Navy should be directed by energetic and broad minded leaders. It will require executive ability of high order to maintain the same efficiency in them that was more easily obtainable when both organizations were small. Our military and naval needs require the selection of exceptionally competent men for the official staff of advisers of both Secretaries.

The period is passed when simple routine work will be required of bureau chiefs. No longer will it be possible to regard the appointments of professional heads of departments as assignments that can be given senior officers in rounding up their tour of active duty. It is many years ago since high officials of both services found it an easy matter to dispose of all routine and professional duties by devoting only a few hours each day to official business; when in fact in one or two instances it was not deemed incompatible with public interests for a bureau chief to carry on outside professional practice while holding an executive position of trust and honor.

It has even been said of one bureau administrator that he never could be induced to do any official work after luncheon, for the infirmities of age compelled him to take his regular mid-day nap to physically maintain himself for the social duties of the afternoon and the arduous professional work of the morrow.

It is to be hoped that this country will have immunity from war for a long time. Peace can be secured if we have such an administration of the War and Navy Departments that possible foes will not dare to provoke a conflict. The Congress will give heed to all recommendations by earnest, thoughtful and conscientious administrators. For this reason the demands for strong and vigorous leaders is urgent. Inefficiency, if not danger, will be the resultant, if the control of military and naval affairs is to be entrusted to officers whose physical powers are weakened and who have passed the zenith of their professional careers. Fortunately for the interests of the country, both Secretary Long and Secretary Root are able to measure men, and it is not likely that they will consent to carry on their shoulders professional advisers whose tour of duty can last but a fraction of a four years' term. The officers at large of both the Army and Navy can confidently expect that hereafter no bureau chief will be appointed whose age will not permit him to serve at least one full term.

In the history of nations events occur which bring to the fore new men and new measures. With the accession to the Presidency of the youngest Chief Executive that has ever held the office the passing of an older generation of political and military leads was inevitable. It should not be in disgrace and humiliation that the political and military captains of a previous age make room for their successors. Rather with satisfaction and patriotism should they cheerfully recognize the fact that in the life of each and every one there comes a time when opportunity and advancement have passed away. Those who fail in this respect to gracefully yield to the inevitable are often brutally forced to the rear by the demands and exigency of the coming generation.

There has been much done for the senior officers of both services. Particularly has the Congress given appreciative recognition of the work of the Navy. A retirement law has been enacted which is so generous in its provision that within five years it is extremely probable that there will be one hundred officers on the active and retired lists of the Navy with the rank of *rear Admiral*. The Army has also been the recipient of the President's bounty, since officers have been commissioned Major Generals who have served but few months in that grade in the regular service.

During the past three years there has been lavish rather than stinted generosity in making promotions in both the Army and the Navy. It is not likely, therefore, that either Secretary will give any encouragement to the proposition to use the office of Bureau Chief as an avenue for reaching the highest military grade after a short period of perfunctory duty. Such action would imperil the efficiency of both Services; it would be demoralizing to a well rounded organization, for it would encour-

age mediocrity and bring the commonplace individual to the front.

In commenting upon the proposition to promote only by seniority, and to entrust the command of our armies and fleets as well as the administration of executive duties only to the senior officers, a distinguished Cabinet officer once remarked, that if such a system of advancement could be inaugurated, there would be established the rule of the survival of the stupid. Such a system of advancement and promotion would check zeal and ambition, and would make officers more concerned about their physical health than their professional standing. Age always commands respect—but it does not give a vested right to preferment to positions of responsibility. Once establish such a rule, and there would be disorganization and disaster, for the infirmities of age could not but interfere with efficiency and success.

It will be the exception when administrative duties can be successfully discharged by an appointee who has but a year or two to serve. Such an incumbent of an office of trust and responsibility could hardly be expected to propose, let alone inaugurate, any new policy. He would be forced to continue the work of his predecessor, but since he would lack the zeal and inspiration that is possessed by the promoter, the success of the policy would be endangered. It is incongruous to reward men in such a manner.

Imagine such financial and industrial leaders as J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller selecting for administrative and executive duties subordinates whose service, however long and faithful, has been merely commonplace. These great captains of industry do not ignore faithful employees, but they do not place in positions where great interests would be imperilled subordinates who have no other claim to promotion than that of length of service. It is to the new generation that the eyes of these great men are always turned, and thus they look for successors in the direction of men like Mr. Charles M. Schwab.

The new century brings new and great responsibilities which must be met by new leaders. Less than three years ago the Cuban question was regarded by our statesmen as the most troublesome one to meet—it almost seems as if the problem has been solved by the wise and providential selection of Gen. Leonard Wood as the Governor of that island. With the passage of the Naval Personnel bill arose the necessity for a change in the education of the future naval officer, and this seems to have been met by the appointment of Commander Wainwright, an officer junior in rank, but wise in council, discriminating in judgment as well as brave in action.

It is only the few of each generation who possess superior mental and professional ability. Several leaders of this character have occupied administrative posts in the War and Navy Departments since the close of the Civil War. To secure men of the calibre and talent required necessitates a realization of the fact that both as regards the material and personnel old things have passed away and all things become new.

It is therefore the confident belief and inspiring hope that both Secretaries Root and Long, as well as President Roosevelt, will give the military and naval services young and vigorous administrative leaders, and this proves that our expectation of an efficient and well disciplined Army and Navy is well grounded.

EUROPEAN HOSTILITY TO AMERICA.

The Atlantic Monthly sounds another warning upon the subject of our inharmonious relations with Europe. This time it is an Englishman, Sydney Brooks, who speaks. It is the judgment of Mr. Brooks, as it is of all thoughtful observers, that if we are to maintain the Monroe Doctrine we must be prepared to fight for it some day. Europe, and especially Germany, is irritated at what is regarded as our selfish, dog-in-the-manger policy in shutting others out from a legitimate field of colonial enterprise, and the only one left, without availingly ourselves of it. Our course in China has also been an occasion of offense. We prevented the Continental powers from pursuing their schemes of partition, which, as they honestly believe, are not only profitable to them, but of benefit to the Chinese as bringing them into first acquaintance with Western civilization. Before our advent they had to deal only with Japan and with England, whose hands were tied by the Boer War. We turned the scale against them, and it is upon us that they lay the blame for the fiasco of last year's work. "Europe quits the scene baffled and empty, with nothing to show for all her toil but the promise of an indemnity which may or may not bear fruit. The policy as well as the diplomacy of the United States has left behind a legacy of friction and irritation."

All of this has intensified the feeling created by our commercial successes, our rudeness, our bluntness, our offensive self-assertion and our neglect in diplomatic intercourse of the courtesies and methods of indirection inseparable in the European mind from the proper conduct of international intercourse. The futile rudeness of the German squadron in the Bay of Manila, our pro-British sympathies, our quarrel with Turkey, which is regarded as an intermeddling with the concert of Europe, Secretary Root's speech on the Monroe Doctrine, Cleveland's message on Venezuela, Roosevelt's Bismarckian bluntness at Buffalo, our threat to interfere between Colombia and Venezuela—all of these are incidents canvassed in Europe, and especially in Germany, in a spirit that has a warning sound to which we would do well to take heed in spite of our incorrigible optimism.

Europe was equally amazed, surprised and irritated at

observing the manner in which we felled at one stroke a Power once the greatest in the world, and still an essential member of the European family. "In beating to her knees an ancient Catholic power," says Mr. Brooks, "the United States not only grievously affronted the whole of the 'Latin' race, but challenged the solidarity of Catholicism. The Vatican to-day is as instinctively the opponent of political as of theological 'Americanism,' and those who know Europe best have the most respect for the realities of Papal power. It may some day happen that Americans themselves, in one or the other of their new possessions, will find the Pope a useful ally or a most dangerous foe. Meanwhile, Catholic unity, such as it is, counts for something in the trend of European sentiment against America. So, too, does republicanism; the old spirit and the old fear are not yet dead."

The feeling of antagonism toward America arising in some measure from sentimental causes is sufficiently strong, and it has an added element of bitterness due to our interference with European trade and to a sentiment of fear abroad lest the cloud of American competition, now overhanging Europe like a pall, should burst in a deluge of destruction.

"At present all is bewilderment and speculation. America's plunge into *Weltpolitik*, the American swoop upon industrial Europe, the first strokes of the new American finance, have been too dramatic and too recent to allow men's thoughts to settle."

Thus far we have had two warnings, first from an American observer, Mr. Brooks Adams, whose article in The Atlantic was referred to here at the time of its publication, and now from a well-wishing Englishman, as to the storm that is gathering in Europe to burst upon us in some form. The assurance, therefore, that England will be with us in any event is not an unwelcome one. On this point Mr. Brooks differs with Mr. Adams, holding that "so long as England has to rely upon America for two-thirds of her food supply, self-interest of the most flagrant and peremptory kind forbids her the futile luxury of taking part in a *Weltpolitik* of American products. The smiling neutrality which self-interest points out as the proper policy has also the backing of English sentiment and English traditions."

Alone of all the foreign powers England sympathized with us during the war with Spain; everywhere else in Europe the hope was openly expressed that the Yankee hogs, as the Spaniards called us, would get what they deserved. In the newspapers, in clubs, in society, even in the streets, as Americans who were abroad at the time can testify, the dislike of America, the wish that she might be defeated, the desire to give her some savage snub, if it were only safe, was unmistakable.

In view of the eventualities we may perhaps learn some day that it was fortunate that circumstances beyond our control compelled us to organize an Army which received war training on foreign soil. There are other than commercial interests, and interests far more important than those of commerce, involved in our not altogether willing domination in the Philippines. There is our school of practice for the men who may, sooner than we know, be called to the defense of the flag against an enemy far more formidable than any we find in the tropics.

Under the circumstances it certainly behoves us to put an end as speedily as possible to family differences and close up our ranks in the effort to secure the best possible equipment in personnel and material, in Navy and in Army. He is guilty of little short of treason who through stubborn pride of opinion, through personal ambition, or because of jealousy toward those who may be more fortunate than he in securing preferment, does anything whatever to disturb the harmony that should prevail in our military Services. We have no strength to waste in disputing, and there should be a sentiment in the Services that will make it very uncomfortable for the fomenters of differences, if there be any such. To the young officers coming into service we would recommend the wisdom of studying their Regulations and governing themselves by them, in personal intercourse not less than in strictly official matters. Absolute obedience to them would put an end to the possibility of serious misunderstandings in the Services.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF CONGRESS.

Already we hear considerable speculation as to what the prospects are for the Services during the coming session of Congress and what recommendations will be made by the President and the Secretaries of War and Navy. Of course, it is yet impossible to give any definite data in this connection, but much is already known regarding the intentions of the President and the Secretaries when the time comes for them to make their recommendations. In his report to Congress President Roosevelt will make the Navy one of his leading topics and will urgently recommend that a definite policy for a large increase be mapped out and adopted at the coming session. He will point to the development of the navies of certain foreign countries having interests in South America and will urge the necessity on the part of this country of upholding the Monroe Doctrine. The President will advocate an increase in the enlisted and commissioned personnel of the Navy commensurate with the increase in the floating strength.

In the Navy Department many changes of interest to the Service will be urgently advocated. Taking the annual reports of the various bureaus, one can make a fair estimate of what Mr. Long will say in his report, as it is generally understood that he will adopt the principal recommendations made by his Department advisers. As to what increase he will recommend this year in the

floating strength, it is impossible to say, owing, as we stated last week, to the uncertainty respecting the battleship plans. This matter will have to be decided by the Department if it desires that Congress look with favor upon any proposition of increase advanced by the Secretary.

We have already, on several occasions, given the principal recommendations which will be made to Congress by the War Department. Notwithstanding the fact that General Miles has reported against the corps organization of the Artillery, the War Department as a whole is well satisfied with the change and will not advise that any return be made to the old regimental organization. In all probability, also, Mr. Root will urgently recommend that Congress repeal the present law prohibiting the sale of liquor at the Army canteen and cogently advocate that permission be granted for the sale of beer. Statistics will be presented showing to what extent the present law has operated to the detriment of the Service, and it is believed that favorable action will be obtained. Secretary Root will also advance his theories for a general staff for the Army, the details of his plan for which have already been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

As to Congress itself, we are inclined to believe from what we have been able to gather from individual Congressmen, that it will be very favorable this year to the Army. There is not the slightest doubt in Washington that the Schley Court of Inquiry will tend to prevent the Navy from getting the legislation it so greatly needs, but we are in hopes that President Roosevelt will be able in some measure to overcome this prejudice. Some few minor changes are forecasted in the personnel of the various committees on Naval and Military Affairs, but a majority of the old members will be in this Congress and will doubtless be reappointed to their old committees. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, will certainly be the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs; Mr. Foss, of Illinois, will be at the head of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and as he has already demonstrated his ability and shown his desire to help the Navy, no fear need be felt as to him. Senator Hale, of Maine, will be chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, will probably be reappointed as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The Military Committee will also have such well-known friends of the Army upon it as Senators Proctor and Sewell. On the whole the chances for favorable legislation for the Army are excellent and for the Navy are, everything taken into consideration, as well as could be expected.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL U. S. A.

To acquire anything like an adequate understanding of the magnitude of the business transactions which have devolved upon the Government because of our broadened policy in military and territorial affairs one should study the annual reports of the administrative service. One of the most instructive of these is that of Colonel Amos F. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, Acting Quartermaster General, U. S. A., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. Here in detail are described the operations of a department which is virtually a vast shipping bureau, providing transportation by land and sea, and conducted directly by the Government in conjunction with a highly organized agency to furnish certain transportation and needful supplies on short notice and in large volume.

Take the cost of this service, for instance, during the year under review. The total expenditures were \$57,561,183.90. That was \$10,000,000 more than the entire revenues of the State of New York for 1900. It was \$10,000,000 more than the combined revenues of Pennsylvania and Ohio, nearly four times the combined revenues of all the New England States and more than a sixth as much as the combined State revenue of all the States of the Union.

Quite as striking as this vast total are the ways in which it was expended. For out of this money the Quartermaster's Department had to provide transportation for some distance, long or short, for 876,438 persons. That is, it had to provide carriage in some form for twice as many persons as there are in the entire State of Oregon, for nearly as many as there are in Colorado and Vermont combined, or for as many as there are in Buffalo and Pittsburg put together. Nor was this all, for in addition haulage had to be provided for 35,570 animals and for 732,562,342 pounds of freight of other descriptions. In handling this huge traffic the Government spent \$98,500-\$5 for telegraph service. During the year the Department employed thirty-eight vessels, representing an outlay for repairs of \$193,339.94. Of these vessels twenty-four were transports, of which thirteen and one hospital ship were in use on the Pacific. At the close of the year the fleet of transports numbered twenty-six.

In the supply line the Department did a tremendous business, having furnished horses, mules, harness, wagons, etc., valued at \$1,475,729.45. On the Pacific alone it carried 110,716 passengers, 17,943 animals, 248,028 tons of freight, 2,200,508 pieces of baggage, 1,151,560 pounds of mail matter and \$8,339,750 in money. The distribution and classification of the business as a whole are shown in the following table:

	Passenger	Animals	Freight	Packages
United States to Cuba	3,533	496	22,183	3,206
Cuba to United States	8,715	239	3,334	2,810
U. S. to Porto Rico	1,151	5	4,027	894
Porto Rico to U. S.	2,484	312	1,188	835
U. S. to the Philippines, China and intermediate ports	29,832	14,032	224,908	1,456,969
Philippines and intermediate ports to U. S.	32,518	....	3,385	15,383
U. S. to Alaska	165	25	17,235	....
Alaska to U. S.	827	....	....	....
Philippines to China and return	7,250	1,262	2,500	....
To and from Philippines Apr 1 to June 30 1901	40,124	2,623	....	728,156
Total	126,500	18,905	278,760	2,208,233

The expenditures of the Army transport service were as follows:

Purchase of vessels	\$ 659,070.64
Fitting and repairing owned vessels	3,190,087.84
Charter of vessels	3,744,440.30
Fitting up chartered vessels	768,638.27
Tonnage hire of vessels	459,420.62
Total	\$8,821,657.67

The department keeps up with the times, too. It has completed a large refrigerating and ice plant at Manila. It has disbursed \$9,391,442.86 for clothing and equipage. It has procured an improved quality of khaki clothing for the troops. It has arranged to supply a lighter weight of woolen blankets to soldiers serving in the tropics. It has made satisfactory tests in the Philippines with chrome-tanned shoes and ordered 25,000 pairs of the same for the Army and has adopted khaki colored duck for use in making tents.

Besides directing these great transactions the department had under construction during the year quarters for 67 officers and barracks for 1,400 men for the Coast Artillery which, added to those already available, will give this branch of the service suitable accommodations for 407 officers and 9,430 men. The year was one of great activity for the department in the Philippines, the continued movement of troops, the return of 25,000 Volunteers to the United States and the receiving and replacing of Regulars involving a vast amount of labor. Steps were taken toward the construction of barracks and quarters for the legation guard at Pekin, and the total disbursements for military operations in China during the year were \$748,086.10.

While caring for the living, the Quartermaster's Department has not forgotten the dead. During the year the bodies of 1,825 officers, enlisted men and others were returned to the United States in order that they might rest in American soil, in conformity with the unwritten pledge of the Republic that each of its defenders who falls in foreign lands shall receive sepulture in his own country. Of the 1,825 bodies brought back, 823 were returned to relatives and friends, 713 were interred in the Presidio of San Francisco National Cemetery, 117 in the Arlington National Cemetery, and 172 remained at San Francisco, Cal., on June 30, 1901, to be disposed of. Two small burial corps will be permanently established in the Philippines, which it is thought will result in securing the return of remains to the United States with the least possible delay after burial, when death occurs at places where it is impracticable to embalm the remains for immediate shipment.

This report is a summary of the year's work in one of the busiest and most highly organized branches of the military Service, and it tells an impressive story of efficiency and fidelity. It closes with a just recognition of the able and valuable service during the year as assistants in the transaction of the business of this office of Lieutenant Colonels Bird and Patten, Majors Martin and Hodgson, and Captains Carson, Schreiner and Dare.

FACT VERSUS TALK.

In our edition of Oct. 26, we published under the caption "Alleged Secret of Schley Controversy," an interview published in the Atlanta Constitution credited by its Washington correspondent to a retired Naval officer. In justice to the officers who have been involved in this unhappy matter, and in justice to Secretary Long, we have obtained the exact facts relative to the assignment of Admirals Dewey, Sampson and Schley to the command of their respective squadrons during the Spanish War, which we publish here partly in refutation of the statements made by the correspondent of The Constitution. In the first place all of these appointments, we are informed by the highest authority, were made without the slightest political influence being brought to bear by the respective officers. When Secretary Long entered the Navy Department he was greatly impressed with the ability of Rear Admiral Sampson as displayed by him when an incumbent of the office of Chief of Ordnance. Officers of the Navy at the Navy Department all spoke in the highest terms of Admiral Sampson, but his selection to command the North Atlantic Squadron was made by Mr. Long himself—not upon the especial recommendation of Admiral Crowninshield or any one else—and was approved by the President without question. In like manner Admiral Dewey was the personal selection of Secretary Long, and the Secretary is willing to take the responsibility for these selections, both of which are most creditable to his discernment. We all remember the time of the outbreak of the Spanish War and how every officer in the Navy was desirous of obtaining assignment to a fleet where he would see actual service and have an opportunity to take his part in the stirring work which was certain to come. Without using the slightest influence Rear Admiral (at that time Commodore) Schley was endeavoring to get command of a fleet. We are informed that Secretary Long selected Admiral Schley as the officer best qualified to command one of the squadrons and tendered him the command of the Flying Squadron. This came without any political influence being brought by Admiral Schley and because of his well known ability. It is true that Admiral Schley was not personally popular with a number of officers in the Service, but the Secretary did not take this into consideration and did not in making the appointment consult the wishes of any one but the President, who approved his selection after mature consideration and upon the urgent recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy. Admiral Schley was informed by Secretary Long that he would be under the command of Admiral Sampson, and he took the command with that understanding. We cannot see that Admiral Schley himself has ever acted in any manner to show that he did not realize the fact that he was under Admiral Sampson's command. These are the facts regarding the appointments.

We publish this week an account of the naval battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, by Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, as he saw it from the deck of the flagship Brooklyn, and we believe that, setting aside the questions in dispute concerning the battle, our readers will agree that it is at once the most intelligible, the most coherent and altogether the most thrilling description of that momentous engagement that has yet been given to the world. The Admiral's story is that of an observer who sees things clearly, remembers them distinctly and describes them with an accurate sense of their sequence, proportion and dramatic value.

THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

We gave last week a portion of the testimony of Rear Admiral Schley before the Court of Inquiry of which Admiral Dewey is President, and complete the report this week. We should correct an imperfect quotation from the despatch of Admiral Sampson known as "No. 5," dated May 10, 1898. In this he said not that he had the situation in hand, but that "after I have the situation more in hand I will write you and give you any more information as suggests itself." In this despatch Schley was directed to establish a close blockade of Cienfuegos "with the least possible delay."

As to the matter of mining at Cienfuegos Admiral Schley stated that he saw boats stretched across the river in a way to indicate mining, and he received at Key West information that confirmed that impression. Experience with the Dupont was referred to as an indication of the difficulty of coaling at sea. Working all day only five or six tons, or possibly a little more, could be gotten aboard of her, and the work was so exhausting that it could not be continued beyond a day or two.

The disabling of a 5-inch gun on the Brooklyn when the Vixen got athwart her hawser, owing to some oversight, was described. The accident was made less serious than it would otherwise have been by the prompt action of Captain Cook, who was ever on the alert. "I never met an officer," said the witness, "in my service whose capability to handle and take care of a ship was greater than that of Cook. He was wonderfully expert, and he knew his ship thoroughly."

Admiral Schley gave it as his experience that Ardois signals could not be distinguished beyond five miles at most in the daytime, and then the ship must be very still. At night beyond 6½ miles the Ardois all ran into one light, and beyond seven or eight miles they were almost invisible. With a powerful electric light on board the wig-wag signals from the Cincinnati could be just read with a projector at 12 miles.

Admiral Schley explained that he laid the course he did to Santiago so as to give him a wider horizon, as he believed the enemy would leave Santiago when he left Cienfuegos. He intended to slow up on approaching Santiago to delay arrival until morning so as to pick up the Scorpion, which was expected on the 24th or the 25th. The pilot, Nunez, when he came aboard, gave good reasons for thinking the Spanish ships were not at Santiago. This and other information received led to the conclusion that the report of Cervera being at Santiago was a ruse. It was precisely such a one as Schley would himself have adopted under like conditions, to have attracted the squadron in the direction of some port and then gone in behind them. The mistakes made by our naval officers were due to their supposing that the Spaniard would ever do right at the right time. As our movements were known at Havana, it was strange that Cervera did not leave Santiago when Schley left Cienfuegos. The movement to the westward was to prevent the uncovering of Santiago. As the intention was to keep the squadron together as a unit the speed had to be reduced to that of the weakest member. The telegram sent to the Secretary was misinterpreted as referring to the battleships alone. It really referred to all of the ships of the squadron, six of which out of ten were short of coal; the Texas and the auxiliaries, the Marblehead and Vixen, were moderately well filled. Any calculation which took into consideration the efficiency of the squadron necessarily assumed that a chase would be toward the enemy's base at Porto Rico or Martinique, and thus in the direction most favorable to him and most unfavorable to us. The engines of the Merrimac broke down on the 26th and could not be turned over for 24 hours. She was unmanageable. No prudent commander would, even in a moderate sea, send a ship alongside of an unmanageable collier. Responsibility makes one conservative. Coaling was done at the earliest practicable moment.

The witness could recall no conversation with McCalla about going back to Key West and was sure that McCalla was mistaken in his recollections; he would not say what he did not think and believe. Referring to the disobedience of orders despatch the witness said:

"I contend in that matter that there was no disobedience of orders. There would have been a disobedience of orders if I had abandoned my station, but having returned to the station without other directions, and having found that the Department's information was correct, I hold that I did not disobey orders, and I think this despatch, read and interpreted as sent, will relieve this charge."

The information in the despatch as to the location of the insurgents was misleading, as they were at the time 18 miles west of Santiago, and not six. "If we had gone there at the time we got it, we would have in all probability been gobbled," the witness said.

"Now, after this despatch was received, this answer of mine, as I say, was delivered in English, and I think that if read in the light of this order, and in view of the fact that the squadron did not return to Key West, whatever may have been our intention or purpose, I say that there was no disobedience of that order, and there is no order there to go back. It was simply that the Department looked to me to establish a fact of which it was not certain. We did establish that fact later, and without any injury to anybody."

The exact wording of the despatch to which exception is taken was:

"It is to be regretted that the Department's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end."

Recurring to the McCalla memorandum, Admiral Schley stated that he received but one copy of that paper, and had no recollection of any other. Concerning Captain Cotton's testimony that he had mentioned to Schley that Lieut. Beale was a volunteer to go ashore to ascertain the location of the insurgents, the witness expressed the opinion that Captain Cotton's memory was at fault as to the occasion. After sending the telegram of May 29 reporting his arrival off Santiago, witness formed his squadron into what, in his opinion, was the only available plan of efficiently blockading. That was to keep the squadron constantly in the line of battle, and, to that end, all captains were called on board and instructed not only as to method of blockade but also as to method of attack in case the enemy should appear. The squadron then took up its position and maintained it during the day. The order was given to all to maintain steam enough to get up speed of about 12 knots, and that formation was maintained, at no time over five miles of shore.

The Admiral denied the statement of Mr. Potts that he, Schley, had sought a sheltered position on the Brooklyn during the attack on the shore batteries on May 31. "When we opened fire," the witness continued, "I gave the distance as 7,000 yards. Of course I did not measure it. Mr. Potts reported to Captain Higginson, in my hearing,

that we were on that range. Captain Higginson reported to me. I told him, of course, to take up his operations as directed, and never knew for a couple of days afterwards that there had been any variation in ranges. As soon as we found that the enemy's shells were passing over us I determined that there was no necessity to risk—it would have been military folly to have risked—any of the battleships, under the instructions which we had received, so as to have occasioned any diminution of force under the then existing circumstances. If we had lost one or two, or had injured one or two of our vessels, the squadron which I commanded, composed then of only five or six ships, would have been at a very great disadvantage, and it probably might have invited an attack which would have had disastrous results. Instead, therefore, of considering its effect upon me personally, I felt that the larger interest and the wiser course would be to prevent that, if possible, and to save those ships for better use, as subsequently developed.

SANTIAGO BATTLE OF JULY 3, 1898.

The witness discovered the Spanish fleet on the morning of the 29th. He then described the battle of July 3 as follows:

July 3 broke a perfectly beautiful day. The skies were flecked with white clouds and the breeze continued a little bit longer of the land that morning than usual—light, it is true. After I had gotten my breakfast I came up to take a survey of the situation—to look about and see what could be observed with the glasses. We were lying at that time possibly three miles or a little bit over from the land, and I remember to have wondered very much why they had permitted us to remain so close, for we were constantly under fire, and it was a matter of constant inquiry and discussion aboard the ship why the batteries did not fire on us. At a quarter of 9 my orderly reported to me that a signal had been made from the flagship to disregard movements, and that she had gone eastward.

I looked over the ground and situation. I did not, of course, know where she had gone. I sat under an awning that we usually had put into position each day as the sun rose, in order that the officers might collect there. I think we had also one forward for the men. After having gone below for a little while I came back on deck with my glasses, and whilst I was sitting in this position, abaft on a hatchway, I heard a call from the forward bridge, "Tell the Commodore that the fleet are coming out." That was some time after the men had been called to quarters. How many minutes I don't remember, but in the vicinity of 9:35, according to our time. The ship at that moment was lying with her head in toward the land in the direction of Cabanas, which was a little over to the westward. I looked over the starboard side and saw the enemy coming out of the harbor entrance, and, realizing that there was very considerable time, I looked eastward to see the order of the ships as they were arranged. The New York was out of sight and out of signal distance with glasses. I looked at that in order to determine what my position in the action was to be. Of course if he had not been, I should not have given or made a signal.

In the meantime I had gone forward to a little platform that I had had constructed around the battle tower as my position in the battle, the position that I would take in order to be very close in with Captain Cook. I had only been there a moment or two when Captain Cook joined me. In the meantime Mr. Hodgson, who was on the upper bridge, sang out something to the captain about being connected up and all ready, and he at the same time said to me: "Commodore, they are coming right at us." "Well," I said, "go right for them." The helm was put aport. The ship was started ahead, first, at perhaps, half speed. I don't recollect that. She took her way very quickly, and when we headed around of course I said to Captain Cook, "Go ahead: full speed," and hoisted the signal to clear ship for action. We generally made that signal because there was around the quarterdeck and the forecastle of most of these ships a little temporary railing, composed usually of oars and rope, to keep the people from getting overboard, and generally an awning of some sort or other. That was followed by "Close up," or "Close action." The Brooklyn, as well as the other vessels of the squadron, charged immediately in to the entrance, in accordance with the original plan of sinking them in the entrance or driving them ashore there.

We continued directly for the head of the enemy's column, the idea uppermost in my mind being that if we could arrest them long enough for the battleships to close in and knock them to pieces, that would be our best point of attack. We continued on this course, porting and starboarding to meet the movements of the leading ship, which I assumed to be the flagship from a flag at her masthead, and I suppose from the start, as nearly as I can recall, we were ten to twelve minutes turning first with port helm and then advancing directly to the enemy. I saw the ships to the eastward and westward closing in. I said to Captain Cook: "Close action or close up has been hoisted and it means to keep inside of a thousand yards, so as to be out of their effective torpedo range. Much will depend upon this ship this day." Captain Cook was standing alongside of me. He said: "Yes. We will soon be within the cross fire of these ships." I said: "Yes." We had advanced and were firing. The first gun, I think, was fired by Lieutenant Simpson, almost directly over the forecastle of the ship. I saw the leading ship, which apparently had started with the intention of ramming, take a rank sheer to the westward, leaving a gap between her and the ship following, which subsequently proved to be the Vizcaya. We were standing in the direction of the Vizcaya, when she also, if she had been minded to ram, seemed to have given up the intention and turned also to the westward, following the direction of the leading ship.

It then became apparent, as we were steering on a diametrically opposite course, that the original plan had failed and that the Spanish fleet, in order, and apparently at distance, had succeeded in passing the battleship line. The new feature or phase of the fight became immediately apparent, the first having failed. The disposition was to be made then that was to control the subsequent battle. Immediately Cook gave the order to port his helm. I did not. I should have done it in a second. I saw the ship's head swinging very rapidly and I asked him whether his helm was hard aport. He replied that it was either aport or hard aport. I think he said "hard aport." In making the turn I have never seen a ship turn more rapidly than she did, and her turn was absolutely continuous. There was no easing of her helm. I never saw the starboard side of the Texas at all. We were never across her bow. I only saw her port side, and she never approached any position that was within 600 yards of the Brooklyn. She was so distant that she never entered into my head at all as a menace or danger. We passed completely around the circle.

The last range that was given was 1,100 yards, and a feature of the nearness of the Spanish ship, which has impressed itself on my mind and will never be forgotten, was that I could see with the naked eye men running from her turret to her superstructure deck, and I observed the day-

light between their legs as they ran. That I saw with my naked eye.

We turned immediately about, and I had been for a long time under the impression that the Brooklyn starboard engine was backed, from the fact that I was standing upon the starboard side and upon looking astern I saw an unusual amount of churned water. It looked to me very much as if that engine had been backing, and, though the matter was not one of record, as I found out subsequently, I had always been under the impression, or at least I was for some time, that that engine had backed.

During the turn Mr. Hodgson very properly made some allusion to look out, perhaps, for the Texas. I do not recollect what it was; but there was never any colloquy of any character between Mr. Hodgson and myself. First, he was too good an officer to have transgressed one of the plainest duties of an officer at that time; and, second, if he had undertaken it I would not have permitted it for a second. As I say, that is fiction. There was no colloquy.

Before we turned the leading ship was abeam or a little abaft the beam. When we turned about she was ahead of us—that is, on the starboard bow—and all four ships and the forts were firing at the same time. I looked over and saw the forts firing. From that moment, for ten or fifteen minutes, was the most furious part of this entire combat. I remember very distinctly seeing from time to time, as my attention was attracted for a moment, the jets of water ahead and astern and over and short, and the roar of projectiles was one of the things that can only be heard once in a lifetime and then never forgotten. It appeared to me at that moment that all four of these ships were at work upon the Brooklyn; and up to that moment, up to the moment of turning, so far as we could perceive, there was not the slightest evidence that they had even been injured. The thought passed through my mind that after all of our precautions and waiting these fellows would get away.

OREGON BREAKS THROUGH THE BATTLE CLOUD.

At that moment I felt, and I think I remarked to Captain Cook, that we were alone and would perhaps have the most of that fight upon ourselves, because I did not know then that the battleships could possibly keep up their speed, but I said to him: "We must stay with this crowd." I had no idea that we would escape. I thought, of course, that if they could have shot as well as our people did they certainly would have gotten us.

When we turned around—when we had got completely turned around on a westerly course—the ships appeared to have been broken up a little, although still in some semblance of formation, and just at that moment I saw the Oregon. I saw her breaking in through this cloud envelope. She broke through onto the starboard quarter of the flagship. I had hoisted the signal of "Close up," and then "Follow the flag," feeling that a new disposition was necessary, and that signal was replied to and I saw it repeated. Captain Clark knew very well it was not intended for him, because he was following the flag, so he repeated it to the other ships.

In a very few moments after the Oregon broke through this cloud of smoke—she was at that time perhaps 400 or 500 yards distant, apparently not much farther—these two ships, the Brooklyn and the Oregon, were a sheet of flame. I never saw such a fire and never realized what rapid gun fire really meant before, because both ships were at that time a sheet of flame, and in a very few moments after that I saw that the leading ship was evidently badly hurt, for she lagged astern. I saw the smoke coming out of her ports, and in a very little while out of her hatches, and the fact that impressed itself upon me was that the columns were going almost straight in the air. I said to Captain Cook, who was constantly at my side and always in my confidence, "We have got one. Keep the boys below informed of all the movements. They can't see and they want to know." And he did, throughout the action. Every few moments messages were sent below to the men, and were answered oftentimes with cheers that we could hear through ventilators.

It appeared to be a very short interval of time after that that I saw a second one on fire, which proved later to be the Oquendo. She evidently had suffered very severely, and she started, of course, immediately inshore, leaving the Vizcaya and the Colon. The Vizcaya immediately took a leading position on the bow, and I thought for a little while that perhaps she would outfoot us. The Colon worked inshore, and from the time of the disappearance, at least the dropping out of the action of these two ships, until the Vizcaya turned inward, was a period of perhaps thirty minutes, during which she was abreast of the Brooklyn and the Oregon.

I looked to the eastward just before these ships turned in, and I got occasional glimpses of the Indiana and of the Gloucester. I could not see very well for the clouds what they were doing, though I knew that both were doing admirable work.

I felt that the moment these vessels ran onto the beach the commanding officers who could not keep up the pace with the leaders would take care of the prisoners and would save them from the insurgents as well as from their own fire—the fire which had been started by the gun fire.

I should say, as nearly as I can remember the time, that about thirty minutes elapsed from the turning in or the grounding of these two vessels until the Vizcaya followed their example. The Vizcaya was a little forward of the beam of the Brooklyn, and I do not think over about 2,300 or 2,400 yards distant at any time. She was in the most excellent target range, and I remember on the way out inquiring from a man in the top (one of the marines), who was under this heavy fire of the two ships, and he reported that he did not see any or the shots hitting the water; so I imagine from that that he meant they were striking the ship.

On the trip outward, after the turn, I was very anxious about the ranges, because I did not want the Vizcaya and the Colon to get out of good fighting range. Ellis, who was an expert man with the stadiometer, constantly kept his stadiometer on these vessels; and knowing exactly their heights he reported to me that they were maintaining the same range. I thought, however, that my eye was a little bit more sensitive, and I said to him: "No: they are evidently gaining." He went out from me the second time, and that was the last that I saw of him. In performing this magnificent duty he lost his life. I do not think he was distant from where I was standing over 8 or 10 feet. His brains and blood were thrown over a great many people, and some of it reached me. He immediately fell to the deck, of course; and it was a shocking sight to men who had not before seen such things. Lieutenant McCauley and Dr. De Valin were standing between me and the tower and they picked up his body and carried it to the side. I just happened to see them through this opening, and I called out to them; "No: do not throw that body overboard." I said to them that I thought one who had fallen so gallantly deserved to be buried as a Christian; and his body was laid under the lee of the forward turret and covered over with a blanket, and there kept until after the battle was over.

Just before the Vizcaya turned to run ashore she put her helm astarboard, apparently starting out for the

Brooklyn or the Oregon, I do not know which. At that moment she evidently got a very severe wound, for I saw quite an explosion under her bow. In a moment afterwards she put her helm hard aport, turning inshore, and smoke coming from all of her hatches, and I thought she was going to capsize, as she had such a tremendous list to port. At that moment I saw a shell strike her which appeared to me to rake her fore and aft, and I thought to myself that she would sink in deep water, so I told the signal officer to signal the Texas to look out for her men—her people—and save them. The Texas, however, was too far astern to receive the message, and I made the remark at the time: "Well, Philip is always sensible; he needs no instructions about such things."

In the tremendous part of the fight to the eastward all of the signal halyards of my ship were cut, with, I think, possibly one exception. One of the speed cones, that we had hoisted in order to indicate speed, was cut and came very near striking me on the bridge. It came down in front of me and went overboard.

After the Vizcaya had turned in, on fire, her colors down, the Colon had edged inshore, reached inshore, and appeared to be following the contour of the coast. I thought at that time, looking astern and having seen what had happened to her consorts, that she was looking for the best place she could find in order to end the matter at once. But from Aseraderos, which is a point some 15 or 16 miles west of the harbor of Santiago, to the Rio Tarquino is about 30 miles, perhaps; and I saw she was out of range. So I made the signal to cease firing and told Captain Cook to let his men come out of the turrets into the cooler air and get something to eat, and to hurry up his men below.

CHEERING THE MEN BELOW.

I think I went into the battle tower myself at that time and sang out to the men below that we had got all hands of them except one and that I thought they could be relied upon to catch that other vessel. I heard a good deal of merriment and rejoicing. I then went back again on the bridge and soon realized that they were doing their best. There was a jingle to the rails and a vibration of the vessel; but I perceived at that time that the motions of the ship were very sluggish. She was rolling in rather a sluggish way, and I suggested to Captain Cook that possibly we had some compartments filled and he had better look out for that. He said he would send the carpenter down; and it developed that one of the after compartments had filled with water, which we thought at the time was due to the fact that we had received some injury below the water line. The carpenter, as well as the captain, thought it unwise to attempt to examine the compartment until we could get into smoother water, where we could possibly handle it much more readily. That we of course decided to do.

The ship's speed of course came up with some rapidity. I think the Vizcaya had run ashore in the neighborhood of 11, and toward 12 o'clock it became very apparent that we were gaining upon the chase. I said to Captain Cook several times during the action that it would be a good idea to edge in a little closer, as we could "finish these fellows quicker." He replied that we had them in the most excellent target range, and that the guns of the two ships seemed to be doing most admirable work. We were pointing at that time for Tarquino Point—not Cape Cruz; it was Tarquino Point, a point extending to the southward. My idea was that in steering that course, if this ship kept up her speed, she would be obliged to come out; and at that time I said to him I would get up a lot of extra ammunition, "so that when we come into close quarters it will be a question of a very few minutes to knock her out."

As we were going out, of course there were various signals between the Oregon and myself—some of a pleasant character and some official. I gave the order, which Captain Clark has testified he did not receive, to open fire with his 13-inch guns; and I had always been under the impression, until I heard him say otherwise, that that order had been transmitted. That was my recollection.

However, we continued to advance, the Oregon and the Brooklyn. I do not think the Oregon was ever farther astern than 800 yards, and at times she worked up to our quarter. I do not believe the prolongation of her course at any time would have passed 500 yards inside of the Brooklyn. We were practically and relatively at the same distances. Perhaps the Brooklyn was a little nearer at times, and at times the Oregon a little nearer; but we continued in this position until about 12:50, when we realized that we were within range of this vessel, and we tried the 13 and 8-inch guns on her. Several of the shots fell short, but I recollect a shot from one of the Oregon's 13-inch guns which passed entirely over the Colon, and one from one of the 8-inch guns of the Brooklyn that also passed over her. I saw with my own eyes the jet of water beyond, and thought it had gone through her; but it appears that it did not strike her.

At that time, the position of the Colon being directly under the fire of the two ships, there was apparently no question in the mind of the captain that it would be fatal, and I think he did exactly right. The sacrifice of life would have been unnecessary. So he fired a gun to leeward and hauled his flag down and ran in onto the bar at the mouth of the Rio Tarquino. I signaled at once that the enemy had surrendered or gave the order to cease firing, that the enemy had surrendered. We hauled up and immediately passed into a position, I should say, of a thousand yards from the Colon. I should say here that the Colon had some difficulty in getting out a boat, first, on account of steam being turned off, and second, the cranes, having been struck a number of times, were, I think, more or less jammed.

We steamed into a position, I should say, of 1,000 yards. I remember distinctly Captain Cook asking me if we should slow up. I said: "No; continue in; you look out for the boat, and I will take the navigator, the first lieutenant, here, and we will control her otherwise."

He went down and gave orders about the boat. Perhaps the first lieutenant was not there; maybe it was the navigator. At any rate, he changed his coat, as we were all in fighting rig; and I should say that we arrived in the vicinity of the Colon certainly at 1:30. At the time she hauled her colors down I do not think she was over about four miles away from us. We were running then in the neighborhood of 15 knots, and that would have been perhaps twelve or fourteen minutes. I should say from 1:15 to 1:30 was about the interval of time.

Captain Parker—That is right.

The Witness—When this surrender took place I naturally felt interested in the vessels that were following, and I was then on the bridge and with glasses. I saw three vessels astern. I could see the masts of two, but only the smoke of the third one. We lowered our boat at that time and Captain Cook went on board. He said to me: "Commodore, what are the terms of surrender?" I said to him: "Unconditional. Those are matters that the commander-in-chief must arrange. We can only receive unconditional surrender."

At about 2 o'clock and 23 minutes the New York came

up. We had distinguished her. I had made signals to her, and one of the signals I made I think she was quite a half hour in answering. Of course there was not very much breeze in under the land, and she was quite a half hour in answering it.

When she came up I also made the signal to her that it was a glorious day for our country, and as soon as I could pay my respects, I went on board.

In the meantime Captain Cook, who had been detained some little time on board, started off to make his report, and went on board of the flagship and did so. When he returned, I took the boat and went on board myself. There I reported substantially what had occurred, narrating the incidents and features of the battle in a hurried way. After having made this statement to the commander-in-chief, a group of the officers who were standing on the opposite side came up to me and asked me about the details of the battle, everybody, of course, being interested in them, and I rehearsed them again in a hasty way. At that time the chaplain of the New York, Captain Royce, came up to me and said: "Commodore, your work is not over yet. The Resolute has just arrived. Captain Eaton reports that there is a Spanish battleship on the coast, and the Admiral wants to see you."

I went over and there I found Captain Clark in the presence of the commander-in-chief. I made some suggestion to the commander-in-chief about hoisting the flag on the Colon, and said to him that if he had not come I was prepared to have sent a force of 50 or 60 men, mechanics and marines, on board to take possession, to avoid anything like "monkeying" with her. My impression is that I used those words. I said that because in approaching her I saw a number of what afterwards proved to be breechblocks that were being thrown overboard, and I thought that there might be some possibility of injuring her piping below, flooding her, and so on, and that was the occasion of the suggestion. But as soon as he stated that he wished me to take the Oregon and go eastward and meet this ship, I must say that I felt some little delight, because I thought that after the admirable work of the squadron on that day, and the part the Oregon and the Brooklyn had in it, there was not anything that carried the Spanish colors that we should have hesitated to meet. So I immediately went on board my ship, stopping on the way, I think, to get the chaplain of the Texas in order to bury our man who had been killed, and from there I went on board my own ship and made signal to the Oregon to follow the flag, and started eastward at pretty high speed. After I had been gone some little time I saw that the Oregon did not follow, and I naturally assumed that the commander-in-chief had detained her for other work which he needed done.

After I had gotten about an hour away, perhaps a little less, I saw coming from the eastward what afterwards proved to be the Vixen, with the flag lieutenant, Lieutenant Stanton, on board. He came up alongside of me and hailed me, and said that the smoke which I saw on the eastern horizon was that of the Pelayo; that he had gone close enough to distinguish her and make out her colors, and that he was sure it was the Pelayo.

I told him to go west and inform the commander-in-chief, and stated that the Brooklyn would go east and meet the Pelayo. As we approached what was supposed to be the Pelayo I must confess that I was a good deal confused in attempting to distinguish the difference in the two colors. She had both at her mastheads, and that only impressed me with the idea that she was cleared and in battle array—the difference in the color being red, white, and red for the Austrian flag and red, yellow, and red for the Spanish flag, in horizontal stripes.

We kept our battery trained upon the ship, and had reached a position of about 1,800 yards, and I had just given the order to Captain Cook to stand by. Perceiving, however, that we were a little too close inshore to maneuver and that our starboard battery was almost entirely disabled, I ported the helm to get a little more room and to engage her on the port side, the battery of which was complete and entire. As I ported the helm she did the same, and that only convinced me that there was no question that she was looking for us or that we were looking for her. In a few moments my signal officer, Lieutenant McCauley, called to me: "She is making a signal."

It was then toward dusk, and she had turned her searchlights up onto her flags, in order to call our attention to them, which, of course, confused us; and that signal, by the code, was interpreted to mean that she was an Austrian. Of course we immediately trained our guns off of her and passed under her stern and stopped. Her commanding officer came on board. He was looking for some one to give him authority to go into Santiago de Cuba for the purpose of carrying away refugees and other persons who would desire to leave the port before the operations of the Army were entirely completed. I said to him that I did not believe that he would be permitted to go into the harbor; that it was mine, and that I did not believe they would permit him to enter. I advised him to keep outside of the line of the blockade that night, inasmuch as, not having the night letter, he might be mistaken and fired into.

It proved that this ship was the Infanta Maria Teresa, I think, of the Austrian navy, a turreted ship, and not a barbette ship, as the Pelayo was. We had, of course, pictures of these various ships about our vessel, and the men were quite familiar with the appearance of almost all of the Spanish ships, so that they could be easily recognized. I think my attention was called to the fact, as soon as we could distinguish her turrets, that she was not the Pelayo at all, but that she was either the Carlos V or the Cardenal Cisneros. That stated, of course we felt a good deal relieved, because the most of us then felt that the fight would be a quicker and an easier one with a vessel nearer the type of the Brooklyn; but, fortunately, we did not have to meet her. When the Colon surrendered the battle of course ended and there were no further operations.

I returned that night. The commander-in-chief signaled to me before I left that he would remain and transfer the crew from the Colon to the vessels there, and I went on to the eastward, feeling that under the circumstances the proper position of the second in command would be off Santiago. To that place I went, reaching the position of the squadron off the harbor about 11 or 12 o'clock; somewhere near midnight. At 10 or half past 10, in passing down the coast, just when we were abreast of the Vizcaya, the explosion of one of her magazines occurred. At the time we all said as we passed, "Well, that is the final salute."

As I approached the Indiana, of course, all on board were very anxious to know what had become of the Colon. I announced her surrender, that we had captured her, and there was great cheering. As I passed on Captain Evans hailed me and said that Admiral Cervera was on board and would like very much to see me. I went over to see him, and found him on the after part of the ship, but before approaching him I directed that there should be no cheering, as I did not think it would be proper to exult over a foe who had fought and behaved so gallantly, and that we ought to omit that, which was done.

I went over to see the Admiral, whom I found, of course, very greatly dejected. I said to him that I knew that he had lost everything, clothing as well as his money.

and that I wanted to say that the object of my visit was to inform him that my wardrobe as well as my purse, as far as that would go, was at his service. He replied that he thanked me very much, and said that he had never met a sailor who was not a gentleman; that he was very much obliged, but that all that he cared for was to send a dispatch to his Government, or to the Captain-General, I think, announcing what had happened to his squadron. I told him that of course there would be no objection whatever to that; and the despatch which he sent practically announced the destruction of the Spanish squadron and what he had done. I informed him of the fate of the Colon, and that telegram was sent to the Captain-General.

That ended the battle of Santiago, on the 3d day of July, 1898.

A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN NAVY.

I would like to say before concluding that I was very much impressed on that day with the fact that the officers and the men who were engaged in that struggle fulfilled in the very highest and in the very noblest degree the traditions of the American Navy.

Perhaps I ought to say this in addition. (One omits occasionally in giving an account.) Admiral Taylor testified before this Court that he saw the Brooklyn pass a mile and a half south of the line that day. Captain Taylor's position was distant from that of the Brooklyn possibly four miles. In the preparation of this Senate document, which is before the Court, a statement is made that the movement of the Brooklyn in making the loop separated her 800 yards from the enemy. Admiral Taylor was a member of the board which made that declaration. His evidence of 3,000 yards, as testified to here, does not agree with that fact.

Furthermore, in the matter of the official logs of the 3d day of July, the log book of the Iowa for that morning shows that "the Indiana soon dropped hopelessly behind," so that I do not think Admiral Taylor was in a position to have been cognizant of the fact. The Brooklyn did not pass even her tactical diameter, I think. When she had made the turn I do not think she separated herself beyond 600 yards, because when she turned from the Vizcaya her distance was a little less than 1,100 yards. After that range was given we had advanced some little, and when she turned around the leading ship of the Spanish fleet, or at least the leading ship of the Spanish fleet abreast of us, was not over 1,800 yards away. That was my reason for that conclusion.

On the afternoon of the 4th of July I went to Guantanamo for the purpose of overhauling and looking into the injured compartment that we suspected, and I arrived there in the afternoon. My impression is the Iowa came down the same day. The next morning, according to my present impression, a number of the officers gathered on board and we were talking of the battle. My report had practically been written; I do not think I added any material fact to it, as I wrote it on the way down. I cannot recall Captain McCalla's observations at all. In fact, there was no thought of a controversy at that time. I do not recall them; I cannot recall them, although I do recall other conversations which took place. It was a joyful meeting, and there was much said that I perhaps would not recollect.

I had no idea that the expression "Glory enough for all" would do other than express the feeling which I entertained on that occasion, and which I still hold.

The Admiral said he had not the slightest recollection of using any such words as were attributed to him by Mr. Hodgson in the so-called "colloquy," and had so stated to Mr. Hodgson, whom he described as a highly honorable officer whose memory must have been at fault. Witness believed he heard Hodgson speak to Captain Cook about the Texas. The witness himself sent the order below during the early part of the action for the men to stand by for ramming. Witness said: "Cook, look out; they are going to ram you." The Vizcaya and the Spanish flagship were coming directly at us, and I do not think I mistook their intention. It was only after the Vizcaya had changed her course that we made our loop. We did not turn under a helm hard astern instead of hard aport simply for the reason that it would have carried us into a dangerous proximity to the torpedo attack, the broadside torpedo attack, of the enemy's vessels. And my own judgment was that at that stage of the action the Brooklyn ought not to be sacrificed—that so far as it might affect or result personally to the individuals, I thought that was a consideration that should be turned aside for the higher and more important one of the interests of the country that she was there to subserve."

Admiral Schley testified that it was his impression that the engines of the Brooklyn were kept uncoupled in obedience to a standing order of the commander-in-chief, but had only a faint recollection that such was the fact. He added that he never received any knowledge about signals being arranged with the insurgents, and that the Admiral had told him that he knew of none. Referring to the testimony of Major Wood, that he heard Commodore Schley say to Captain Higginson, "Starboard your helm and let's get out of this," the witness said that he had not the slightest recollection of it and that he would not have given Captain Higginson an order after telling him to discontinue action.

Recurring to Captain Cotton's statement that he delivered four or five despatches to the witness on May 27, Admiral Schley stated that Captain Cotton had delivered only one. He did not remember ever to have seen the despatch which Captain Cotton produced in Court. As to the statement of Captain Wise that when the Merrimac joined the fleet they had started to turn around to the westward, the witness said that the Merrimac broke down just after she joined the fleet, which was then heading to the northward. That was about 6 o'clock, and the westward start was not made until about 9.

Admiral Schley admitted the correctness of the statement of Lieutenant Wood of the Dupont that he, Schley, "rose and walked up and down and then would sit down," and admitted that it was a habit of his. He denied Wood's conclusion that these actions denoted extreme nervousness and said that he saw Wood in the cabin of the Brooklyn for only three or four minutes and that Wood was very much prostrated from the effects of his torpedo work. Wood gave the witness no information. The witness also denied Lieutenant Hood's statement that Schley had said, "Capt. Sampson does not understand"—referring to Sampson's expressed belief that the Spanish were at Santiago. Witness had no recollection of having said to McCalla that the English had demonstrated that ships could not be coaled at sea, nor of saying that he would be court-martialed if he returned to Key West.

The examination in chief of Admiral Schley began on Thursday, Oct. 24, was continued through Friday and was concluded early on Monday, there being no session on Saturday.

The witness contradicted the testimony of Captain Dawson and Admiral Taylor, as to the distance run to the southward by the Brooklyn while making her loop. He asserted that the turn was made within the tactical diameter of the vessel, 600 yards. Attention was called

to the fact that the Brooklyn was the only vessel carrying 5-inch guns and that 36 or 37 per cent. of the hits on the Spanish vessels were of this caliber. About 70 per cent. of the hits made by the Spaniards were on the Brooklyn, 30 out of 42.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

At the close of the direct examination Admiral Schley was subjected to a searching cross-examination commencing on Monday and concluded on Wednesday. In this cross-examination the witness stated that while there was no written order of battle his general direction to his captains was a sufficient compliance with the regulations concerning the issue of such an order by a commanding officer. The confidential instructions as to the risking of ships against shore batteries were communicated to him verbally by Admiral Sampson. He proceeded to Cienfuegos as rapidly as he could and keep his squadron together, the conditions being considered. As to the failure to communicate with Chester and McCalla he stated that it is the junior who invariably opens communication when he has information to convey. He had forgotten the conversation with Chester about the methods of blocking, testified to by that officer. The only official information and instructions received at Key West were in his conversation with Admiral Sampson, heretofore reported, and his orders to proceed. The Admiral mentioned the Navy Department despatch directing the blockade of Cienfuegos but witness did not see it. Admiral Schley believed that he had complied with article 267 of regulations requiring him to furnish his captains with information of orders, etc., but did not think it necessary to comply with Art. 209 requiring him before going into action to communicate his secret orders, private signals, etc. He thought that by informing his captains that he intended to cruise in order of battle he sufficiently complied with Art. 271. This does not require that a written plan of battle should be furnished. The information as to not risking his vessels before batteries he regarded as confidential, and he did not furnish it.

"Q.—Do you think, Admiral, you can supply every captain with a plan of battle, and do that by an oral conference? A. I do not think that is absolutely necessary. There are instances where battles have been fought without doing that; and any plan of battle that might be originated is subject to a change, for I have never known of a battle that was ever fought on the plan originally designed."

"Q. But it was not done in writing? A. I did not do it in writing, no; because I hardly thought it was necessary. I did not feel that the regulations required that."

The application of these questions and answers was after argument limited by the Court to the period between May 19 and June 1.

Questioned as to some discrepancies between the log of the Brooklyn and his statement to the U. S. Senate, the witness testified that that statement was prepared hastily from memory and may contain slight errors, but no material ones. On other points witness testified that the confirmation of the land at Cienfuegos did not admit of as close a blockade as at Santiago. The squadron was always in line of battle with broadside batteries bearing on the channels, but as he was in personal command no orders were issued as to the conduct of the vessels should the Spaniards attempt to enter or to come out.

Some questions intended to show that there was delay in the movement of the Flying Squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos were objected to as not coming within the precept but they were admitted by the Court.

There was a long series of questions intended to demonstrate that Admiral Schley did not sufficiently exert himself to ascertain whether Cervera was at Cienfuegos, and that he could have coaled at sea, but nothing new was developed. He was asked why he did not throw out scouts on his flank during the movement to Santiago.

"A. That was a military disposition about which people might very properly and justly differ, of course. The question was whether if we separated the fleet they might not have been liable to attack, whereas by keeping them under the protection of the main fleet they would have had support, and would have been available and useful, if the torpedo fleet were near, to have destroyed them."

"Q. Why, under the same circumstances, did you not steam in line or double line, instead of in column? A. Why, that would have been the weakest possible formation in which to have presented yourself to an enemy. I maintained my squadron constantly in the order of battle, rather than to have been obliged to have formed the order of battle after I discovered the enemy."

"Q. You mean the order of battle in column? A. Yes; the order of battle is always in column. The order of line is rather a cruising formation."

"Q. But there is an order of battle in line, is there not? A. Yes; but it is a very weak one."

Questions were asked by the Judge Advocate to show that the Spanish Squadron, if it left Santiago on May 20, could not have arrived at Cienfuegos before Schley arrived on the 21st, presuming the passage to be thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

The questions of the blockade of Cienfuegos, of the movement to Santiago, of coal supply, etc., were gone on to Tuesday at tedious length, but without developing anything of seeming importance.

The Judge Advocate asked Admiral Schley to point out on the signal book of the Brooklyn signals from the ships indicating solicitude about coal supply, and the Admiral pointed out some dozen of signals, which, he said, did indicate such solicitude.

The Judge Advocate said that he did not wish any more.

No special instructions beyond those given at the beginning of the cruise were given to the captains in regard to looking out for the enemy in making the passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

The witness stated that he did leave his station after receiving instructions, and explained that he did so because he was convinced, in part by statements coming from Captain Sigsbee, Pilot Nunes, and the despatches of Admiral Schley and the Navy Department that Cervera was at Cienfuegos. He said:

"I felt that the move west was, strategically, the proper one, with the determination to coal as rapidly or as quickly as possible; and I felt that the efficiency of my squadron was only equal to the efficiency of the coal supply of the lowest one that composed it. Those were the motives which influenced that movement. The ambiguity of the telegram of the department, I think, is manifest almost at once, because it states first, specifically, that 'all the departments information' indicated so and so (that is, that the Spanish division were still at Santiago); it pointed out a place which, at that time, was not accessible; and, lastly, it looked to me to determine and to report whether the enemy was in port or not."

To the Judge Advocate's remark that the witness did not attempt to land at a point indicated by the pilot Nunes, 5 or 6 nautical miles from the entrance to Santiago harbor, Admiral Schley replied: "Oh, I did not try to land. I thank God I did not. If we had landed

in that position we probably would have been gobbled up."

He did not call his officers into consultation with reference to his proposed retrograde movement as he was always ready to assume the responsibility for any movement that might involve censure, rather than throw himself back upon others.

The witness could not recollect whether he had confided in Captain Cook the purpose of the retrograde movement to the west before beginning it. His purpose in reporting to the department that he had been absolutely unable to coal the Brooklyn when the Brooklyn did not need coal was to make it clear "that if we had wanted to do so we could not have done so if she had needed to do so."

The witness informed Captain Cook of the ruse by which he hoped to tempt the Spaniards to come out but he could not remember that he informed the other captains. Had a talk with the commanding officers on the 29th and informed them of the method of blockade and battle order in case the enemy came out. The witness said that on the 29th he discussed his plan of battle with some of the captains. "I say this," he explained, "because I think that Captain Evans said to me then, 'You propose to charge into the entrance,' and that would leave me to infer that there must have been some explanation, because that was the purpose."

Witness had no conference with Captain Evans from the time the squadron left Hampton Roads until it arrived off Santiago.

Q. Did the Brooklyn, on the occasion of the battle of July 3, stand in and attempt to sink the Spanish fleet in the channel? A. I think she obeyed orders.

Q. I want an answer to that question. A. Yes. I started in, at first, of course, to help the others as much as possible, and to have them help me. But my idea was, seeing the direction in which they were going, that if we could confuse these people our battleships could sink them. I had no idea that they would escape.

Witness gave it as his final estimate that the Brooklyn went within a mile to a mile and a half of the mouth of the harbor. He did not see the starboard side of the Texas at any time during the turn of the Brooklyn. Never heard of the Texas incident until six months after the battle. Could not recollect who gave the order to "Stand by to ram." His controlling reason for making the loop was that the ships might continue in the action and beat the enemy. That was the controlling one. He thought that so evident that he had never stated it.

Q. Which of these various reasons did you have in your mind at the time that you approved of this turn with the port helm? A. Probably all of them and others. I do not know that I can recollect them all, excepting the fact that the turn was successful.

As to the Hodgson incident, the witness said: "I do not recall a single word of conversation with Lieutenant Hodgson, beyond his reporting to me that the Spanish Squadron was coming to us and by telling him to go for them. I only recollect after that, his saying something about the Texas being in our locality somewhere, but I do not recollect and never have been able to recollect, any other conversation with him."

The following questions were put to Admiral Schley by the Court:

Q. While off Cienfuegos could you see the shore to the west of the entrance so distinctly that you were able to form a clear idea of the practicability of making a landing? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Was there any reason why you could not send a boat near shore to obtain information about Cervera's squadron from fishermen or other persons? A. There were no fishermen that I discovered anywhere along that coast. I saw no boats.

Q. Lieut. Hood testified very positively to a conversation which you had with him at Cienfuegos. Can you say that no such conversation took place? A. I stated under a mistake that it was Lieutenant Wood, the names being so similar. I cannot recall one single word that Mr. Hood said to me or any conversation that I had with him.

Q. If Admiral Cervera had left Santiago for some point to the west at the same time that you left Cienfuegos, could not his squadron have passed between your ships and the shore without being seen by you? A. It by night, probably yes. In the day time I think not.

Q. What was your reason for going over twenty miles to the south of Santiago instead of near the harbor's mouth on May 26? A. Because I laid a course for that point supposing that if the Spanish squadron was out or had gone out they would run to the southward, and it was with a view of giving me a larger horizon.

Q. Was it not possible for your squadron to blockade Santiago for a few days on May 26 and still have coal enough to reach Key West? A. Yes, if I had known then as I knew subsequently that the Spanish fleet was there.

Q. Did not the orders under which you were acting require you to remain off Santiago? A. Possibly yes, but I did not think that the orders given me were to deprive me of all discretion in the matter if I heard to the contrary.

Q. Was not the situation at Santiago on May 26 such as to warrant you in taking considerable risk in coaling the ships of your squadron? A. I think that the risk would have been very great—too great in my judgment.

Q. Is that your full answer to the question? A. I have said that I thought the risk of coaling on that day would have been too great. We probably would have lost the collier and under the circumstances of my information I felt that ought not to occur.

Q. Did not Capt. Cotton inform you that the Harvard had coaled at Mole St. Nicholas, and that one large ship at a time might coal there in ordinary weather? A. I do not recollect that he said anything about his coaling at Mole St. Nicholas. His information to me referred to small vessels, as I recollect.

Q. Were the injuries to the Merrimac, as reported to you, of such a character as to convince you that she was so hopelessly disabled? A. Yes. It was reported to me that her intermediate valves were injured. I sent the chief engineer on board next morning early, and he reported to me that her repairs would require some days.

Q. What was your object in seeking to develop the batteries on May 31? A. Simply to be able to know what was in front of us. I thought that we ought to know that, in view of the possibility of our being obliged to force the entrance.

Q. Did you not risk having some of the vessels of your squadron injured in making the attack of May 31? A. I thought that that was remote at the range which I had chosen.

Q. Are you certain that the prevailing winds near Capo-Crus in the month of May are to the west or southwest? A. I thought so because that was the conclusion of the pilot. I knew very little about it. I think that any one who reads sailing directions does not get very much comfort out of them.

Q. You stated that you considered the movement to the westward based on sound military principles. Why, then, did you go back to Santiago? A. For the reason that after the steaming radius of the ships had been equalized, the time consumed in going back would have been very little, and it eventually turned out that if the Spanish squadron was not there that we should not have lost any great time.

Q. Point out the particular part in the Department's orders of May 25, which you regarded as ambiguous? A. The paragraph requesting me to ascertain whether the Spanish squadron was in Santiago I regarded as ambiguous.

Q. When operating in squadron, has any one authority to change the course of the flagship without the direct order of the Commander-in-Chief, except to meet some sudden emergency or when there is no time to re-

port to the Commander-in-Chief? A. No.

Q. What reason had you for supposing that the Spanish squadron would run south after it left Santiago? A. Simply because that would have been the direction in which they could have hidden themselves sooner.

Q. Why did the Brooklyn and the Massachusetts leave Key West on May 19 short of coal? A. I think the Brooklyn was about 100 tons short, as nearly as I can remember. The reason they left was because the order of the Commander-in-Chief to do so was sent over on the morning of the 19th by a young officer whose name I do not recall.

Q. Was there any particular shortage in the supply of coal at Key West on the morning of the 19th? A. I do not know what the supply was there.

Q. As you were ordered to go to Cienfuegos to establish a blockade, was it your duty under the circumstances, to communicate directly, either by signal or otherwise, with the senior officers of vessels returning from Cienfuegos and obtain from them all information regarding the situation at or near that port, particularly as there was no probability that said senior officers had knowledge of the destination of the Flying Squadron? A. I think such communication as was made to me indicated that it must have been, because Captain McCalla testified that he was directed to communicate to me information of the situation, and even if he had not been so instructed I think he would have notified me without inquiry by me.

Q. Did the Flying Squadron, when on blockade off Cienfuegos ever steam in toward the port between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m.? A. My general impression now is that the squadron steamed in mainly to the southward and westward in order to regain the position from drifting in. We tried to maintain a closer position at night than in the daytime.

Q. What effort did you make, at or near Cienfuegos, before the arrival of the Adula, to discover whether or not Cervera's squadron was in that port? A. I did not make any, because I was led to infer that the coast was occupied, and to have sent in a party, after the cable-cutting expedition, would not be prudent. I knew that Commander McCalla had lost quite a number of men. It was announced once or twice that the coast along there was occupied.

Q. Did any of your light vessels scout between the Flying Squadron and the south coast of Cuba with a view of discovering the Spanish squadron in the event of its having left Santiago for Cienfuegos? A. No.

Q. Did you consider Capt. Sigsbee's report that he had not seen the Spanish squadron and Pilot Nunes's statement that the Spanish ships were too large to enter the harbor of Santiago proof that the information given to you by Capt. McCalla on May 24 that the Spanish fleet under Cervera had been reported authoritatively in Santiago May 19 and that they were still reported there on the afternoon of May 21 was erroneous (see record, page 278)? A. I do not recall that he gave me that information.

Q. If you were governed in making the retrograde movement by the motives you have stated, why did you send the Department the despatch of May 27, 1886, which you gave to Capt. Cotton to send in cipher from Kingston? A. That is a very difficult question to answer. I imagined that the coal supply was the most important consideration. I do not know that I gave my reason for it at that time, though I did in a subsequent despatch to the Department state that the movement had been for a certain object.

Q. When you designated the New Orleans as one of the vessels to take part in the bombardment of May 31 did you know the range of her 6-inch guns? A. Yes.

Q. Capt. Folger has testified that the New Orleans fired at ranges varying from 8,000 to 10,000 yards? A. Yes, I knew that her guns were of extra calibre, of about 50 calibre, that their range was very much greater than that of the shorter guns.

Q. If it was your intention on May 31 to open fire with three vessels only with a view to developing the battery, why did you at 11:20 a.m. that day make signals to the squadron: "The Massachusetts, the New Orleans, and the Iowa will go in after dinner to a distance of 7,000 yards and fire at the Cristobal Colon with 8, 10, 12 and 13-inch guns, speed about ten knots"? A. I intended that the heavier guns, of course, should be directed at the Colon. Afterward I determined to make another signal to the New Orleans.

Q. During the engagement of May 31 could you tell whether the heavy projectiles came from the batteries or from the ships in the port? A. I judged mainly by the range; as I saw two or three, I supposed that the heavier ones must have come from guns of much greater calibre than were in the battery. I thought after the reconnaissance that the guns in the battery were 6 or possibly 8-inch, and I inferred from the longer range, as several shots went outside, that they must have come over the Socapa Hill.

Q. You have spoken of the calibre of the guns of the ships engaged in the battle of July 3. Did not some of the ships carry 6-inch guns? A. I think the Texas did.

Q. Was the conversation of Capt. Cook regarding the coupling up of the Brooklyn's engines held on July 2 or July 3? My recollection is that it was on July 2.

Q. Could not you obtain from the chief engineer of the Brooklyn definite information as to the nature of the Merrimac's engines? A. He explained the next day to me, as I said, that they were serious and that it would take a long time to repair them, but as soon as I found that she could use her own engines we went on.

Q. Where could the Spanish squadron have taken refuge by starting south after leaving Santiago? A. They could not have taken refuge short of Jamaica, but I should imagine that they would have gone, after skirmishing around me, to the westward and gone to Havana, knowing that Admiral Sampson had left there.

The Judge Advocate asked:

Q. Did your chief engineer at any time inform you that the Merrimac was hopelessly disabled? A. I think he said it would depend upon the possibility of repairing her intermediate engine, and that they would determine whether they would work her compound in the meantime.

This concluded the testimony of Admiral Schley, and at his own suggestion court adjourned for the day.

The sessions of Thursday and Friday were occupied in the examination of witnesses called by the Judge Advocate in rebuttal of the testimony of Admiral Schley. Among them were Lieutenant Grant, Captain Sigsbee, Machinist Alfred B. Claxton, Lieutenant John H. Roys, Captain Joseph G. Eaton, Captain French E. Chadwick, Lieutenant Hood and Mr. Sylvester Scovel. One witness, Captain T. S. Borden, was called by Admiral Schley's counsel before closing their case. Captain Borden, who was junior Marine officer on the Brooklyn, testified that the distance of Schley's blockading line at Santiago did not exceed four and a half miles from the entrance to the harbor. The Brooklyn's range on July 3 varied between 1,100 and 2,500 yards. He testified that he saw Admiral Schley three times during the battle and that his bearing was "everything that the officers and the crew could have expected."

The Court on its own motion called Neils Andersen, Chief Quartermaster, who was at the helm when the Brooklyn made her loop. He testified that the helm was put hard aport from the bridge and was so when he took it. The first order he heard was "Hard aport," and he thought it came from Admiral Schley. The witness said that he heard Commodore Schley after they made the turn encourage the men in the turret. "His words were," said the witness, "Fire steady and deliberately, but make every shot count." He said that several times. Witness did not recollect seeing Lieutenant Hodges until he came to report that Ellis was killed. He had heard something about an order to "stand by to ram," and said that Admiral Schley remarked: "Two can play at that game." It was shortly after that the Admiral gave the order "Hard aport."

Q. Point out the particular part in the Department's orders of May 25, which you regarded as ambiguous? A. The paragraph requesting me to ascertain whether the Spanish squadron was in Santiago I regarded as ambiguous.

Q. When operating in squadron, has any one authority to change the course of the flagship without the direct order of the Commander-in-Chief, except to meet some sudden emergency or when there is no time to re-

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, Commander-in-Chief. KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. In North River, N. Y. Address Station E, New York.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, New York.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Yorktown, Va. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, United States of Colombia, South America. Address there care of American Consul.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin R. McCormick. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Naples, Italy.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Genoa.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Genoa.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Maldonado, Uruguay. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. En route to Tutuila, Samoa, via Honolulu. Address Pago Pago.

ABARENDIA, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Comdr. Uriel Sebree ordered to command. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Mare Island, Cal. To proceed to Panama, Colombia.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.

IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Panama, United States of Colombia. Address care of American Consul.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal.

ASIANIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Junior Squadron Commander.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. Capt. C. C. Todd ordered to command. At Hakodate, Japan.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander.)

Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Shinkwan, China. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew.

At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. Off Mindoro, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cathalogan, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. En route to Cavite, P. I., from Townsville, Australia.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingalls. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Cavite, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tongku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Woosung, en route to Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONSANTO, Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selbridge. At Hong Kong, China.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Woosung, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward R. Barry. At Cavite, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. Left Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 26, for Guam, Ladrones Islands.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cathalogan.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

GARDOQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Samar, P. I.

I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Cebu.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. In San Juanico Strs., P. I.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cebu, P. I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cathalogan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Cavite, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite, P. I.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cathalogan, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

H. I., and Guam, L. I. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
UNCAS, Chief Gun J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At San Diego. Address San Diego, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Funchal, October 7 for Barbadoes, W. I.; to arrive October 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 18, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 22, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address St. Thomas, D. W. I.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. Comdr. A. G. Berry ordered to command. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising with following itinerary: Arrive Madeira Islds. Nov. 3; leave Nov. 8, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Nov. 17. Address San Juan, P. R.

CONSTITUTION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. On cruise in accordance with following itinerary: At Villefranche, France; leave November 19, and arrive Naples, Italy, Nov. 22; leave Nov. 27, and arrive Smyrna, Sicily, Dec. 7; leave Jan. 6, and arrive Algiers, Africa, Jan. 21; leave Jan. 21, and arrive Gibraltar Feb. 10; leave Feb. 12, and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Tenerife, Canary Isles, Feb. 28; leave March 2, and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1902.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary of the Essex is as follows: En route to Trinidad, B. W. I., from Madeira Islds., to arrive Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 18, and arrive San Juan P. R., Dec. 20; leave Dec. 28, and arrive Curacao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanomo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.

HARTFORD, Comdr. J. M. Hawley. At San Juan, P. R. To proceed to Hampton Roads, Va. Hold mail.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. Left Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 29, for Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I. Address there, care of American Consul.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is the itinerary: At Villefranche, France, en route to Naples, Italy, arrive Gibraltar, November 24; leave December 2, and arrive Barbadoes, W. I., December 25; leave January 16, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Calif.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Boston Navy Yard, Mass. Address there. (To be commissioned Nov. 9.)

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C., attached to Training School. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadham. At New York, N. Y. Address care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

Ens. J. Halligan, assistant in charge.

ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON, DUPONT, PORTER—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. En route to Genoa, Italy. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ALEXANDER. At Lambert's Point, Va. Address there.

CAESAR. Left Algiers, Africa, Oct. 28, returning to United States. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

HANNIBAL. At Havana, Cuba. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

LEONIDAS. At San Juan, P. R. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NERO. Left U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilinque Bay, Mexico, for Norfolk via Straits of Magellan. Address Montevideo, Uruguay.

POMPEY. At Guan, Ladron Islands. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Port Townsend, Wash. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 61, OCT. 17, NAVY DEPARTMENT. Publishes the ratings and pay per month established for the petty officers and other enlisted men of the commissary branch of the United States Navy. These new ratings appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 18, page 162.

G. O. 62, OCT. 21, NAVY DEPARTMENT. Hereafter only blind shell will be used for one-pounder sub-caliber target practice. Vessels in commission not supplied with one-pounder shell of this character will at once make requisition for enough to provide for at least one quarter's allowance for all guns having sub-caliber mounts.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY CHANGES. The following retirements, casualties, and other changes among officers of the Navy have occurred between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, 1901:

RETIRED.

Comdr. W. D. Rose, Oct. 4 (Sec. 143 R. S.); Capt. L. W. Robinson, Sept. 21 (Sec. 143 R. S.); Capt. R. E. Impey, Sept. 21 (Sec. 143 R. S.); Chaplain W. E. Edmonson, Oct. 1 (Sec. 143 R. S.); Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, Oct. 9 (Sec. 144 R. S.); Capt. Frank Courtis, from Sept. 27 (Sec. 143 R. S.); Capt. J. M. Forayth, from Sept. 23 (Sec. 143 R. S.); Capt. G. E. Ide, from Sept. 27.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer, U. S. M. C., March 8; Lieut.

Comdr. George E. Burd, from July 12; Lieut. Percy N. Olmstead, from April 14; Lieut. Frank E. Ridgley, from May 6; P. Dir. Theo. S. Thompson, from Sept. 21; P. Insp. Hiram E. Drury, from Sept. 21; Paym. Joseph Fyfe, from Sept. 21; P. A. Paym. Jno. W. Morse, from March 3; P. A. Paym. Chas. Morris, Jr., from July 20; P. A. Paym. Geo. R. Venable, from Aug. 27; Capt. B. F. Tilley, from Sept. 22; Capt. Jno. P. Merrel, from Sept. 23; Comdr. G. A. Merriam, from Sept. 23; Comdr. W. H. Nauman, from Sept. 23; Lieut. Comdr. Jno. Hood, from Sept. 23; Lieut. Comdr. Edw. E. Hayden, from Sept. 23; Surg. L. W. Spratling, from Sept. 23; Prof. Mathematics F. B. Little, from Sept. 23; Lieut. Chas. Webster, Sept. 23; A. Paym. Edw. T. Hoopes, Sept. 21; Lieut. L. C. Palmer, May 6; Lieut. D. W. Knox, May 6; Lieut. M. St. C. Ellis, May 6; Capt. C. H. West, Sept. 26; Lieut. Comdr. Geo. H. Stafford, from July 1; Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Garrett, from Sept. 23; Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Jungens, from Sept. 26; Lieut. Raymond Stone, from Aug. 15; Lieut. Jno. M. Hudgins, from Sept. 26; Lieut. Geo. B. Rice, from May 6.

RESIGNED.

A. Surg. C. R. Burr, Sept. 25; Naval Cadet R. H. Johnston, Oct. 5; A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, Sept. 23; A. Surg. L. W. Bishop, Sept. 23; Naval Cadet C. H. McKenzie, Sept. 21; Chaplain R. E. Steele, to take effect Dec. 1.

DIED.

Capt. H. L. Draper, U. S. M. C., at Hong Kong, China, Sept. 10.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 25.—Capt. S. M. Ackley (retired), retired from Oct. 25, 1901. (Sec. 143 R. S.)

Comdr. G. W. Mentz, detached Boston Yard, Nov. 7; to duty as assistant to inspector in charge, Third Light-house District, Tompkinsville, and charge of Lighthouse Establishment of Island of Porto Rico, etc., as relief Commander Berry.

Comdr. A. G. Berry, detached charge Porto Rico Light-house Establishment, San Juan; also as assistant to inspector in charge, Third Light-house District, Tompkinsville, etc., upon reporting relief; to command Amphitrite, as relief Captain Houston.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, detached command Dolphin, Nov. 2; to duty as Hydrographer to Bureau of Equipment, as relief Captain Todd.

Paym. Clk. Fred E. Crossman, appointed duty Prairie, report Nov. 9.

Paym. Clk. Rob't Guard, appointed, duty Pensacola; report Dec. 2.

OCT. 26.—Lieut. Comdr. A. Gleaves, detached Alabama, Nov. 1; to command Dolphin, Nov. 2, as relief Lieutenant Commander Southerland.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Osterhaus, to Naval Academy.

Lieut. T. D. Parker, to Naval Academy, Dec. 1.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle, to Asiatic Station, via China, sailing from San Francisco, Nov. 23.

Ensign F. O. Branch, commissioned ensign from Jan. 28, 1901.

Ensign H. B. Soule, commissioned ensign from July, 1901.

Ensign F. Martin, commissioned ensign from July 30, 1901.

Asst. Surg. R. T. Orvis, detached Pensacola, upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb, to Pensacola, as relief Assistant Surgeon Orvis.

Btsn. J. J. Rochfort, to New York Yard.

Paym. Clk. Ira C. Conkling, appointed duty Washington Yard; report Nov. 1.

OCT. 27.—Sunday.

OCT. 28.—Comdr. E. D. Taussig, to Washington Yard for ordnance instruction, Nov. 4.

Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Almy, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Quinby, detached works Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News; to Alabama, as navigator, Nov. 5.

Ensign F. T. Evans, to Alabama, as watch and division officer, Nov. 5.

Med. Insp. F. Rogers, retired (conformity Section 1453, R. S.) from Oct. 28, 1901.

Surg. D. O. Lewis, detached Philadelphia; to home, three months' sick leave.

Paym. Inspr. R. Frazer, additional duty as pay officer Richmond, etc., Nov. 15, as relief Paymaster Martin.

Paym. J. R. Martin, detached Richmond, etc., Nov. 15; to duty as purchasing pay officer, Cavite Station, as relief Paymaster Sullivan, via transport sailing San Francisco about Jan. 1.

Paym. H. R. Sullivan, detached Cavite Station, etc., upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.

Carp. F. J. Harte, detached Norfolk Yard, Nov. 3; to Boston Yard connection fitting out Olympia, Nov. 5, on board that vessel when commissioned.

Carp. F. A. Irlich, to Bureau Construction and Repair.

War. Mach. J. M. Clancy, warranted from Aug. 23, 1899.

Paym. Clk. Thos. Dunn, appointed duty Concord, report Nov. 15.

Cablegram from Rear Admiral Rodgers, Asiatic Station, Cathalogan, P. I., Oct. 27, 1901.

Naval Cadet L. Noa, killed while ashore near Nipanipa, Samar, on boat expedition, by natives, Oct. 26, 1901.

OCT. 29.—Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Stafford, to Mare Island Yard, department of steam engineering.

Lieut. W. L. Littlefield, detached Marietta; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. M. Cook, to Norfolk Yard, in connection with torpedo boats.

Ensign F. O. Branch, to Topeka, Nov. 10.

Btsn. E. M. Isaac, detached Iowa; to home and await orders.

Btsn. L. R. Boland, detached command Active; to Iowa, via Concord.

Paym. Clk. J. A. Watson, appointment dated Jan. 14, 1901, duty Cavite Station, revoked.

Paym. Clk. W. M. Creagh, appointment dated June 8, 1900, duty Cavite Station, revoked.

Paym. Clk. G. H. Grendie, appointment dated July 13, 1899, duty Richmond, revoked.

Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.

Comdr. H. Osterhaus, commissioned from July 2, 1901.

Comdr. A. Ward, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Comdr. S. A. Staunton, commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Werlich, commissioned from Jan. 29, 1901.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. E. L. Bennett, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. T. Orvis, commissioned from May 27, 1901.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. L. Angeney, commissioned from Sept. 16, 1901.

Passed Asst. Paym. H. P. Ash, commissioned from Sept. 21, 1901.

Cablegram from Rear Admiral Remey, Asiatic Station, Vladivostok, Oct. 29, 1901.

Lieut. J. E. Walker, assigned to Isha de Luson.

OCT. 30.—Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, detached command Lancaster, Nov. 20; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. G. P. Colvocores, detached Office Naval War Records, Nov. 18; to command Lancaster, Nov. 20, as relief Commander Mansfield.

Ensign C. H. Woodward, to Port Royal Station, S. C., duty connection torpedo boats, Nov. 16.

Ensign W. R. White, to Marietta, Nov. 7.

Ensign A. Kautz, to Marietta, Nov. 7.

OCT. 31.—Ch. Carp. J. S. Waltemeyer, detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., to Norfolk Yard, Depts. C. and R. Btsn. D. Montague, detached Lancaster upon reporting relief to home and await orders.

Ch. Btsn. C. F. Pierce, detached Academy to Lancaster, Nov. 10, as relief to Btsn. Montague.

Capt. W. T. Swinburne, Department's order, Oct. 18, modified when relieved duty as ordnance officer by Com-

mander Bleeker, to report Portsmouth yard for duty assigned.

Comdr. E. M. Hughes, detached Enterprise, to home, and granted three months' sick leave.

Cadet A. M. Thackara, detached, Academy, to Massachusetts.

W. Mach. J. L. Baart, to duty at receiving rendezvous, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6 (66 Main street).

Postal Clerk Frank C. Adams appointed duty as chief clerk in general postoffice, Washington yard, report Nov. 15, M. S. M.

Postal Clerk Robert J. Little, appointed duty New Orleans.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 25.—Surg. Henry Horn, assigned to the McCulloch.

OCT. 26.—2d Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton, granted thirty days' leave.

OCT. 26.—1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, detached from the Fessenden and ordered to report in person to Capt. W. C. Coulson at New York.

Chief Engr. J. H. Chaikler and 1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, ordered to report to Captain Coulson at New York.

OCT. 29.—Capt. J. B. Moore, assigned to duty as assistant inspector life saving stations for the 16th and 17th districts.

First Lieut. A. J. Henderson, granted thirty days' leave from Nov. 3.

Second Lieut. B. H. Camden, granted thirty days' leave from Oct. 31.

Second Lieut. B. H. Camden, ordered to the Seminole on expiration of leave.

Third Lieut. Eugene Blake, granted thirty days' leave.

Third Lieut. Eugene Blake, ordered to the Algonquin on expiration of leave.

Third Lieut. H. H. Wolf, granted an extension of leave for four days.

First Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton, granted ten days' leave.

Second Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, granted fourteen days' leave.

Second Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., granted ten days' leave.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 25.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell, granted leave of absence for one day.

OCT. 26.—Major Lincoln Karmany and Capt. Ben H. Fuller, ordered to proceed to Washington and report to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy for temporary duty.

First Lieut. William H. Coyle, detached from the U. S. S. Richardson and ordered to command the marine guard of the U. S. S. Prairie.

OCT. 29.—Col. James Forney, detailed as member of a general court-martial ordered to convene at the Navy Yard, New York, on the 12th prox. Major Lincoln Karmany detailed as judge advocate of same court.

Major George Richards

A NAVAL OPINION.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you grant me space to say that so far as I can ascertain the judgment of Naval Academy graduates in this vicinity, as well as of thinking men generally of all shades of opinion relative to the Schley inquiry—including some still strongly antagonistic to Admiral Schley—it is a unanimous conclusion that a naval officer who is willing under oath, and voluntarily, to stigmatize a brother officer and member of his own corps as a coward has imperilled his claim to public respect.

There are excuses and even sympathy for a man from whom reluctant opinions are dragged by a severe and searching cross-examination; but when he deliberately advances them from apparent malice and to the discredit of his own calling, we, at least, who for a lifetime have held that calling in the highest honor and esteem and are proud of the connection we once had with it, have only grief and shame for what he has done.

PARK BENJAMIN.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Oct. 28, 1901.

The local Naval colony is badly upset by the defeat which the Pennsylvania State College football team inflicted on the Cadet eleven on Saturday, yet it is hoped that it will yield good results. Annapolis had defeated Pennsylvania Varsity on Monday and as the Varsity had defeated the State, 23 to 6, the Navy felt sure of this game, but there was another illustration of how little can be told by a comparison of scores, for State won Saturday's game by a score of 11 to 6.

There were several facts about the game that made it particularly hard for the Navy to bear. They had overwhelmed State last year by a score of 42 to 0, and many of the same players were in Saturday's game. State decidedly outplayed the Navy team and gained at least three times as much ground by rushing during the game. The whole of the Navy's gains by this method did not amount to over 30 yards. Another disappointment was the difference in favor of State was more noticeable in the second half than the first. This is contrary to what almost always happens, as the Navy's training generally tells in the second half. Finally the Navy scored on a fumble, while both of State's scores were on hard straight work.

The playing of State was among the best ever seen here. They alternated their guards and tackles behind the line and as all these men were strong, seasoned and active players, the continuous battering told. They showed a far greater variety of plays than did Pennsylvania Varsity and would vary their formations with long end runs and by sending the runner in another direction from the interference. These variations added very materially to the interest of the game.

Some changes were made in the Cadet line-up. Fisher was given a chance at left tackle and Fretz went to center. Land and Freyer were both tried at left half and Weaver was put in at quarter in the second half. Although the Navy lost this game they will not be disheartened and they will have at least two hard games before they meet West Point. The game with the Carlisle Indians and particularly that with Columbia, will give them a chance to see if they have improved any. A large number of applications for tickets to the Annapolis-West Point game at Philadelphia on Nov. 30 have already been received. Not many tickets remain after those who have contributed to the team's support have been supplied.

Cadet John Rodgers, who has been suffering with a broken jaw, is on the road to recovery and will probably be back in the game before long. He is the only Cadet suffering from a serious injury incurred from football. He plays tackle on the team.

The contractors for the new Naval Academy are finding their prospective profits much diminished by unexpected difficulties met with in the course of building.

Naval Cadet Philip M. O'Reilly, a member of the first class, died at Fort Monroe, on Thursday last, of typhoid fever. He was very much liked and was the only member of his class who saw service during the Spanish-American War. He was buried at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, and the following members of the first class acted as pall-bearers: W. Lee Pryor, of Missouri; Leroy Brooks, Jr., of Ohio; James A. Campbell, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Louis B. Porterfield, of Alabama; Charles S. Kerrick, of California; Julius C. Townsend, of Iowa; Gilbert J. Rowcliff, of Illinois, and Richard Wainwright, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

The friends of the late Commander Jesse M. Roper, U. S. N., who lost his life while in the line of duty in an effort to save the lives of enlisted men on board the gunboat Petrel, are endeavoring to secure funds for the erection of a memorial tablet in the Naval Chapel. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Fox will act as custodian of the fund.

Camp Wainwright will be vacated by the Marines tomorrow. They will go into winter quarters on the San Joaquin.

The submarine boat Holland has arrived at the Naval Academy and will be used in the instruction of the Cadets.

FORT APACHE, ARIZONA.

Fort Apache, Ariz., Oct. 17, 1901.

Although ninety miles from the railway and surrounded by the bleakest of hills and barren flats, the two troops of the 5th Cav. stationed at Fort Apache, make life bearable by occasional base and football games, card parties, pool and billiard tournaments, musicales and amateur theatricals.

Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., recently appointed, has arrived at the post and taken command of Troop E.

In match pool contest, Monday, Oct. 14, Nathaniel C. Preston defeated Isidore Kaiser by a narrow margin and is declared champion of the post.

Hunting parties are the order of the day at the present time. Lieutenant Dixon of Troop G is in the heart of the "Old Baldy" country, 35 miles from the post, where bear, deer, antelope and wild turkey abound. That he will bag a goodly number of each is conceded, for he is accompanied by five Apache scouts famed far and wide for their trailing and hunting abilities.

Troop G defeated Troop E in an exciting ten-inning game of ball last Saturday, Oct. 12, the score standing 7 to 5. By his magnificent base running and splendid stick work, Fritz Ebert did much to attain the victory for Troop G.

On Monday, Oct. 14, before an audience of 200 people, plentifully besprinkled with cowboys and Indians, Farrier Louis Mayer demonstrated his right to the title of champion sprinter by defeating Private John Ewing in a spirited contest. Time 11 seconds flat. Farrier Mayer has

secured a five-day pass and will race in Phoenix Saturday, the 19th, with the crack runner of the Territory.

Notwithstanding repeated newspaper rumors of the uprising of the San Carlos Indians, the White Mountain Apaches on this reservation (there are in the vicinity of 2,000 of them) are entirely peaceable. The soldiers and Indians fraternize on many occasions even in hunting parties and numerous dances given by the red people. It is an uncommon occurrence for a party of 30 or 40 soldiers to ride out to the Indian encampments and assist in the gruesome ceremonies of the weird and uncanny snake and ghost dances. The utmost good-will prevails between the White Mountain Apaches and the soldiers.

Troop E left the post Oct. 16, for a ten-day practice march. On their return the football season will be opened with a match between Troops E and G. Both teams are confident of winning, but Troop G has a slight advantage in having a heavier team and in having an old-time player for a captain, namely, Quartermaster Sergeant Collins.

A concert and ball will be given at the post hall by a "few of the Fifth" on Monday, Oct. 28. Guests will be present from Comanches, Pine Top and surrounding ranches.

A striking example of the cosmopolitan character of our Army is Quartermaster Sergeant Patrick Bald Collins of Troop G. He is a graduate of Princeton College and prior to his enlistment was a commercial traveler in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation. He served during the Spanish War in Troop G, and re-enlisted on being discharged. Sergeant Collins is a splendid specimen of manhood, standing six feet two inches in height and carrying an athletic frame of 185 pounds. In contests such as putting the shot, jumping and vaulting he has won many prizes in competition with territorial athletes. He is accounted by Army officers to be one of the best horsemen in the Army, and as a subduer of vicious horses he has no peer. In a recent horse-breaking tournament held at Tucson, Sergeant Collins astonished the people by his marvelous breaking of man-killers that had never been ridden before.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Oct. 24, 1901.

The garrison is again beginning to present scenes of activity and bustle which were seen here a year ago. Camps, for the accommodation of 3,000 men a month, are being prepared which will be occupied by recruits, home-coming and outbound troops. The headquarters, staff and band and four companies of the 18th Inf., left Friday, Oct. 18, for their new stations at Fort Douglas and Fort D. A. Russell.

Capt. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., who has been on temporary duty for some time, left Saturday morning, Oct. 19, for the East.

Major M. W. Day, commanding officer of Benicia Barracks, is in the garrison attending the examining board.

The ladies of the garrison will be "at home" on the first and third Fridays of each month.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold P. Howard have taken apartments for the winter at the Pendleton.

Lieut. Comdr. William Braunerreuther, U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Braunerreuther, arrived from the Orient on the Japanese steamer America Maru on Monday, Oct. 14.

Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., left Saturday, Oct. 13, for Malden, Mass., where his marriage to Miss Louise Gore Chaffin will be celebrated, Oct. 30. Captain Smedberg will return with his bride during the month of November.

Invitations are out for the next hop, which will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Lieut. William H. Standley, U. S. N., has been placed in charge of the branch hydrographic office in San Francisco.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered him at the Palace Hotel Thursday evening, Oct. 17, by the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco and Oakland. On Friday evening, Oct. 18, General Howard delivered a most enjoyable lecture on the subject of "Sherman's March to the Sea."

Dr. George W. Woods, U. S. N., retired, of 2119 Buchanan street, had as his guest during the past week Col. William S. Muse.

Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness has reported for duty as chief ordnance officer of this department.

Paymaster W. G. Gambrill returned early in the week from Portland, where he has been stationed for several months.

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, who recently returned from the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. Perry, was at the Occidental during the week.

Mrs. Danes, wife of Major Henry C. Danes, who has been at Alcatraz Island during the summer, has taken apartments in the city. Mrs. Danes is accompanied by her sister and niece. Mrs. Rathborn of Ann Arbor, Mich., who has been the guest of Captain and Mrs. John Perry of Angel Island for some days, has returned to her home.

Major and Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs, who have spent the summer traveling through the southern part of the State, returned to Angel Island Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Army officers registering at department headquarters during the past week were: Lieut. Lindey E. Cheatham, Lieut. Hilden Olin, Lieut. William A. Carleton, Lieut. Frederick G. Kellond, Lieut. M. R. Hilgard, Col. James M. J. Sanno, Chap. Percy H. Silver, Lieut. George R. Rodney, Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, Lieut. John M. Craig, and Capt. H. H. Pattison.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 27, 1901.

The target season has ceased. Troop L, 12th Cav., returned last Saturday from Camp Wheeler, where it had been under canvas for the past month. Although a new troop L, under command of Capt. H. D. Berkeley, has shown up in great shape. Their practice at target was remarkable for the number of hits made. The accuracy at the longer distances, such as 800 and 900 yards, was far above the average and the discipline and soldierly appearance were favorably commented upon. In Lieut. James Burroughs Captain Berkeley had an ardent assistant who not only interested himself in the soldiers as soldiers but as men. Taken altogether the L troop will be hard to beat.

The season of official mourning being at an end, bi-monthly hops will be inaugurated at this post, the music being furnished by the justly celebrated 12th Cavalry band, which has attained great proficiency under the leadership of that talented musician, Eulers. The band gives a regular evening concert which is greatly appreciated, not only by the inmates of the post but by the citizens of San Antonio, who drive out to hear it.

Captain Berkeley has taken No. 20, on the western side of the post and soon expects to welcome his wife, who is now at Reading, Pa., where she has been residing since the captain started for the Philippines sixteen months ago.

Under the keen eyes of Lieutenant Colonel Dorst, of the 12th Cav., who is also post commander, the 12th Regiment of Cavalry is assuming such accuracy of drill and the drill evolutions that its several organizations now make a complete whole. The soldierly bearing of the enlisted strength and the extreme military régime under which both officers and men must come to time will make the 12th Cav. one of the best organizations in the Service. What is most noticeable, is the entire accord and support given by the officers to the little details which go to make a perfect whole.

Major Guilfoyle, of the 12th Cav., will soon take a trip into California and Colorado for the purpose of inspecting horses. Some of the troops have no horses, others having but half their full strength.

Mrs. Burroughs has arrived at the post with her husband, and will soon go into their new quarters No. 22 upper post. She has spent part of the time with her husband out at target practice at Camp Wheeler, Leon Springs, where she assisted in initiating some of the officers in the mysteries of "high five."

Much interest is manifested in the coming trial of Private Ruben Lewis, who over a year ago killed one of the other cooks employed in the mess kitchen of the post. One officer and a number of soldiers who are under orders for foreign service have been detained here as witnesses, their regiments have been in the Philippines for nearly two years.

FORT RILEY KANSAS.

Fort Riley, Kan. Oct. 29, 1901.

Major E. F. Hodges, Quartermaster, left Saturday for his station, Washington, D. C. The major spent several days at this place inspecting the new buildings, and investigating the actual requirements of the post.

Major Anderson of the Art. Corps, and Capt. and Mrs. Ward were visiting the horse show at Kansas City last week. Dr. and Mrs. Plummer were also Kansas City visitors for a few days last week, where the doctor attended the convention of the Missouri Valley Veterinarians and incidentally took in the races and the horse show.

First Lieut. A. S. Gassel reported for duty at this post, being assigned to the 19th Battery, Captain Marsh commanding.

The 9th band of the Artillery Corps received their quota of horses and will soon appear as a mounted band.

Lieutenant Boniface of the 14th Cav., assumed command of D troop and is also appointed J. A. of the general court-martial, vice 1st Lieut. Hayne, who is acting post adjutant during the absence of Captain Cameron.

Capt. and Mrs. William Yates returned last Friday from their two months' visit to Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. William Butner, of the Artillery Corps, left post last week for his new station at Governors Island, N. Y.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surgeon, is making ready for his departure to the Philippines. Mrs. Woodruff and the children will not accompany the major to the Philippines as the climate did not agree with the children, when over there in '98 and '99.

Mr. C. P. Dewey, of Manhattan, tendered the officers of the post a delightful reception last Friday evening at his beautiful summer resort on Eureka Lake, about 12 miles east of the post on the road to Manhattan. Lieutenant Gillem of the 14th Cav., furnished the excitement for the occasion by falling into the lake when out boating with Mrs. Gray. In trying to pull up the boat at the landing he seems to have lost his balance and was compelled to swim for his life, and to ride in his wet clothes 12 miles in an open wagon, on a windy and cold night. About 15 officers with their ladies were present and enjoyed a grand time.

The regular Friday night hops are a great success and well frequented by the officers of the post and their ladies, while "ladies' night" on Mondays at the club seems to be on the wane.

Lieut. H. B. Black of the Art. Corps, left on a twelve days' leave for Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he was called by the serious illness of a near relative.

The target practice of the 4th Cav. is nearly ended and the score is a very satisfactory one to Major Rodgers, who seems to be greatly pleased by the marksmanship and the great general average of the four troops under his command.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1901.

The reception given on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 24, from 4 until 7, by General and Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, to meet Governor and Mrs. Odell, was very largely attended by the officers and ladies of the post. Music was furnished by the U. S. M. A. band.

Lieut. and Mrs. Christian entertained with a dinner in honor of General and Mrs. Roe on Wednesday last.

Friday morning a special ride was given in the riding hall in honor of the Governor by members of the first class. In the afternoon the Governor reviewed the Cadets and a salute was given him. The review was followed by a reception at Col. Mills' house, which was attended by the people of the garrison.

The football game on Saturday afternoon was very well contested and the Cadets deserve much credit as their team was quite badly crippled from the effects of the Harvard game of a week ago, and also by the absence of Daly. The halves lasted twenty minutes, West Point scoring one touchdown in the first, and two in the second half. No goals were kicked. This made a score of 15 to 0. The line-up was as follows:

West Point—Farnsworth left end, Boyers left tackle, Riley left guard, Munroe center, Goodspeed right guard, Bunker right tackle, Bartlett right end, Williams square back, Casad, Hackett left half back, Jensvold, Phillips right half back, Graves full back. Williams—O'Neill left end, Spencer left tackle, Cole left guard, Moosman center, Lawrence right guard, Hatel right tackle, Wilber right end, Moore quarter back, Graves left half back, Watson right half back, Peabody full back.

Touchdowns—Bunker, Hackett and Phillips. Umpire—Mr. Stauffer. Referee—Mr. Vail.

Among recent visitors to the post have been Col. and Mrs. E. W. Baas, as guests of Mrs. Edgerton; Lieut. Battle, Art. Corps, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Birches, and Miss Anna Davis, daughter of Gen. George R. Davis, spent some days with Miss Mills.

The usual Cadet hop took place on Saturday evening in Cullum Hall.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS TO MANILA.

Manila, P. L., Sept. 12, 1901.

The transport McClellan, in command of Capt. F. A. Grant as quartermaster, reached Manila on the morning of Sept. 9, sixty-one days from New York, after an unusually agreeable voyage, which was much enjoyed by the Congressional party, the Army ladies and the Army officers on board. Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Aden, Colombo and Singapore were visited during the voyage, and at most of these ports the McClellan stopped long enough for all to see the points of interest ashore. At Gibraltar, as already reported, a steamer was chartered to carry most of the ship's company to Tangier, Morocco, for a brief stay, and from Ismailia many visited Cairo and the Pyramids.

General Chaffee, Captain Hutchison and other members of the General's staff, and Civil Governor Taft came on board shortly after the arrival of the McClellan to welcome the Members of Congress, and those having relatives on board soon began to appear in launches of all sorts. Among the first to arrive were Col. Charles A. Woodruff, his two daughters and younger son, to welcome Mr. Charles A. Woodruff, Jr., and Mr. J. E. Duff, father-in-law of Colonel Woodruff. Capt. C. W. Kennedy and Lieut. M. B. Stewart, both of the 8th Inf., appeared together and took their wives ashore for a few days' stay in Manila before going to their posts, Captain Kennedy to the headquarters of the regiment at Santa Cruz de Laguna and Lieutenant Stewart to Pagsinjan, a few miles beyond. Major Arlington Pond, M. D., U. S. V., met Mrs. Pond and started next day for his station at Ibo. Miss Marion West was met by her brother, Capt. Parker W. West, 5th Cav., who will shortly join his regiment; and Miss West's niece, Mrs. Tracy, by her husband, Lieut. J. P. Tracy, Art. Corps, A. D. C. to General Wade. Lieut. Wain C. Johnson took Mrs. Johnson ashore for a stay of some days in Manila before joining his regiment, the 26th Infantry. Mrs. Lynch, wife of Major Charles Lynch, U. S. V., of the Medical Department (captain, U. S. A.), left with her husband for his station, and Major C. A. Williams, 17th Inf., welcomed Mrs. Williams and their son Edgar. Mrs. Goodhart was met by her husband, Mr. Richard W. Goodhart, formerly of the Pay Department and now traveling auditor of the civil government. They will make their home in Manila.

Owing to their more distant stations Capt. T. S. Hutton, 27th Inf., and Capt. W. M. Swaine, 1st Inf., were unable to meet their wives at once, and these ladies, with Mrs. Hutton's mother, Mrs. Emory, will make a temporary stay in Manila.

The assignments of the officers on board the McClellan have not yet been officially announced, but it is believed that Major H. K. Bailey will relieve Capt. Parker W. West as Inspector General of the Department of Southern Luzon; Lieut. Col. D. J. Craigie will probably join his regiment, the 8th Inf.; Capt. F. A. Grant will retain command as quartermaster of the McClellan during a proposed trip through the southern islands; Major Charles M. Gaudy, M. D., U. S. A. will be assigned to temporary duty during this trip as medical officer of the McClellan; and Capt. Milton L. McGraw, 11th Inf., will probably retain command of the recruits and band of the 26th Inf. on board the McClellan until they reach their stations at Albay and at Nueva Caceres, headquarters of the regiment. Lieut. Olney Place, 6th Cav., has been assigned to Troop H of his regiment, at Taal, Batangas Province.

The McClellan will proceed about Sept. 14 to Albay to land the detachment of the 28th Inf. The Congressional party will remain on board through the courtesy of General Chaffee, and will make a tour of the southern islands, returning later to Manila.

On Sept. 11 Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey, Chief Q. M. of the Philippines, placed the launch California at the disposal of the Members of Congress, and with Captain Grant in command she proceeded up the Pasig river and across Laguna de Bay to Santa Cruz, about fifty miles away, past a region very familiar to Captain Grant through his gallant services in command of the gunboat Laguna de Bay and the "tinclad" fleet which first visited it. A stop was made near Santa Mesa while the party visited San Juan bridge, where the first shot was fired at the opening of hostilities with the insurgents.

At Santa Cruz de Laguna, headquarters of the 8th Inf., the party was most hospitably welcomed by the officers of the regiment there stationed, Col. W. E. Dougherty, Capt. W. Y. Stamper, Capt. G. B. Lawrason, U. S. V., Capt. E. N. Jones, Jr., and others, although they had received no word of the coming of the party.

In the evening the Members of Congress and Captain Grant were most agreeably entertained by Mrs. Dougherty and her niece, Miss Anna Louise Connor, who recently came out to the Philippines on the Buford. Hotel accommodations of the town being limited, Colonel Dougherty put up Senator Bacon for the night, and the rest of the party were given quarters by Captain Jones.

Next day a number of the party drove on to Pagsinjan, three miles beyond, where a detachment of the 8th is stationed. They were greeted by Lieut. J. F. James, temporarily in command during the absence of Lieutenant Stewart. The visitors called on the Filipino president, Señor Prudencia Francias, returning shortly to Santa Cruz, where they took the California back to Manila.

The members of the Congressional party are: Senator Bacon, of Georgia; Representatives De Armond, of Missouri; Mercer, of Nebraska; Jack and Greene, of Pennsylvania; Gaines, of Tennessee, and Weeks of Michigan. W. C.

PERSONAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1901.

Rear Admirals Edwin White, George Brown and J. A. Howell are a trio of distinguished "sea dogs" now resting and wearing the laurels gallantly won by years of meritorious services, at the Ebbitt. Admiral White is visiting Washington just to see how the "land lies." Mrs. White and Miss White—adjectives are unnecessary here, for it is known that the ladies of the Navy are charming and accomplished—are resting at their Princeton, N. J., home after a summer spent with the Admiral in Canada. Admiral Brown returned Thursday, Oct. 24, from Philadelphia with the merited honors of senior vice-commander-in-chief of the M. O. L. L. U. S. A. added to the other distinguished marks on his escutcheon. Admiral Howell is, of course, also a welcome visitor to the capital. The Schley Court of Inquiry has enabled a number of naval officers to have brief indulgences at Washington's festive shrine, but somehow they seem glad to leave duties surely not pleasant to them. Among those met at the Ebbitt were Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, of Oregon fame; Capt. Franklin Rogers, Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, Dr. John C. Wise, Lieuts. John Halligan, C. H. Woodward, G. F. Heal and G. B. Rice.

The naval Court of Inquiry in the Navy Yard is the daily resort for the friends pro and con of the distinguished officers named in the "inquiry." The Court is

surely an exemplary one, and the almost instant rulings of its members is astonishing to the eminent members of the bar in conciseness and legality. There was an amusing incident at the Navy Yard gate on Tuesday which, though making the "cits" present laugh at the "poor old thing," as they spoke of the aged woman who greeted Admiral Schley and handed him pear, saying: "It's ripe, good and sound, just like yourself, off as good a tree as ever grew; it's we of the old Navy as never showed heels to the enemy," it meant more than fun to the sailor man used to the "sailor woman," who is ever true to the lads in thick or thin. She has been known to the yard for fifty years and more.

Among the Army folk visiting Washington is General Hall, who will retire next month. He is one of the meritorious colonels who was compelled in the cause of duty to see his regiment sail off without him, for the reason that the Volunteer star lit on his shoulders at the time.

Major Eli D. Hoyle, captain, Artillery Corps, made lightning official visits from Governors Island during the week, to the chagrin of friends who'd love to have greeted him.

Chaplain Vattmann, the spiritual father of the 4th Infantry, is spending some time at the Ebbitt; also Capt. J. C. Sanford, Major John G. D. Knight, C. E., and Capt. J. T. Moore, of the 27th Infantry.

It is most gratifying to the admiring friends of Col. W. M. Black, C. E., to find him again on duty with important works improving the District of Columbia. He is in addition to his legitimate corps work engaged on the Park Commission, a proper place for a proper man.

General Wheeler has quarters in the new Willard, a hostelry of magnificence reared upon the site of the time-worn "Willard's," of Civil War fame, and the home of many famous "have-beens," who are to be now found in history.

A "call" on the President is a pleasure, for no matter how disappointing the result of the "call," the charming affability of President Roosevelt sends one down the executive stairs feeling good.

Society is agog over the coming events of the autumn and winter, and especially over the approaching wedding of Major General Corbin and Miss Patten, for "Washington's going to be there," as the General and his fiancée are of the admired and beloved.

Major and Mrs. Scantling have a cozy home on Grant place. The Major is commandant of cadets at the Maryland Agricultural College at Riverdale. Col. LaRett L. Livingston and the Misses Livingston are at home on Oregon avenue. Mrs. Livingston is visiting her other daughter at Wilmington, Del.

MARCOTTE.

A HOWL FROM THE UNDER DOG.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Not having a copy of the Complete Kicker at hand, I hardly know how to go about this sort of thing, but I intend to make a very vicious attempt at it just the same. Of course, I am not so foolish as to believe my efforts will materially alter the scheme of the universe, but they will at least relieve my feelings to a considerable extent, and, who knows, may prove as salve and cooling lotions to the hurts of others. Recently an appointment was made from one of the Southern States that would jar the soul of a Moses (I believe he was the meek individual). The young man was given a commission as first lieutenant in an Infantry regiment. I know positively that so far as his education is concerned he couldn't pass a high school examination. His moral nature is unnecessarily bad, and his refinement on a par with that of a full-grown Berkshire hog. And yet because he has a relative who is an influential Member of Congress he is given this appointment. We under dogs have had a good many fellows shoved in ahead of us lately, and in most cases they merited the rank so given them, but when Senators and Congressmen try to ring in the black sheep of families, I for one am going to make a beef, however futile. Pray God the day will come when politics will no longer be an influential element in Army affairs.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 28, 1901.

The 16th Battery had its first drill last week on the piece of ground just west of the National Cemetery. The drill was very satisfactory and this ground may be chosen as the permanent place for Heavy Artillery drills.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis will leave the post this week for the new station, Fort Russell.

Capt. Chester P. Johnson, 10th Cav., is visiting at Fort Leavenworth, where he was stationed in 1896.

Capt. Tyree Rivers returned Saturday from New York, where he has been spending a three months' sick leave.

Lieut. W. H. Neil left Oct. 28, for Boston.

Monday, Oct. 21, a small party consisting of Captain and Mrs. Dickman, Captain and Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. Taylor, daughter of ex-Senator Caldwell, enjoyed a picnic excursion a few miles from the post.

The friends of Capt. Wills Uline are sorry that his term of service as recruiting officer with headquarters at Kansas City will expire Dec. 1. Mrs. Uline being a Leavenworth girl, their departure will be greatly regretted.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29, 1901.

Major Robert Harmon Patterson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Patterson, of Fort Warren, gave a luncheon early in the week in honor of the District Commander, Col. John L. Tiernon, who was on a visit of inspection at the fort. There were sixteen covers. Among the guests were Mrs. Morton Chapman and daughter, Captain Brown, Captain Jordan, and Lieut. Scott of Fort Banks; Dr. Matthews, Lieuts. Vance and Hill, Captain Benton and Miss Patterson of Washington, sister of the Major. Mrs. Jessop, who has been visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. Patterson, has gone to Newport to join her husband, Lieut. E. P. Jessop, U. S. N., who is at the torpedo station. The Jessops have taken quarters and set up housekeeping at that resort.

Fort Warren has had an addition to its livestock of two black mules and to its rolling stock of a tidy steam launch named Captain Dehart, which will be appreciated in going about among the stations and islands. The annual target practice has been completed.

The men of Fort Banks defeated the Fort Warren players at football on Saturday, Oct. 26. A ball was given at Fort Warren last week by the Social Club, and was a success, the tug taking many guests down from the city. The room was decorated with flags and guns and the band did excellent service. A feature of the evening was a cake walk by Master Harmon Wayne Patterson, son of the Major commanding, and Master Clarence Hernandez, son of the band master.

Captain and Mrs. Chase of Fort Warren are at Port-

land, Me., for a brief stay. Captain Brown is at Paris, Me., visiting relatives. Lieutenant Moore, formerly of the 15th Inf., is expected at the fort soon, also Lieutenant Williams, who comes from Meadville, Pa.

Capt. James H. Logan, Jr., of the Commissary Department, was best man at the wedding on Wednesday evening of Captain Smedburg, U. S. A., and Miss Louise Chaffin, which took place in the Congregational church, Malden, Mass., in the presence of a large gathering.

Rear Admiral J. B. Read, of the Portsmouth Yard, entertained the officers and wives together with several guests from Portsmouth Saturday last at his residence and provided choice entertainment.

Rear Admiral Belknap, retired, was in attendance at the dinner of the Naval Order of the United States in New York last week. He went on previously to attend the funeral of Admiral Bunce at Hartford, Conn.

M. H. B.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

It is said in Havana that slow work is being made in obtaining recruits for the company which is to compose the coast defense of Cuba after the American forces are withdrawn. Still, there seems to be no need for hurry in this matter.

Free night schools have been opened in San Juan, P. R. The course includes instruction in grammar and history in both English and Spanish. There are about 300 enrollments already.

Mr. W. D. Noble, of the Hawaiian Emigration Company, which has been instrumental in sending large numbers of Porto Ricans to Hawaii for plantation work, states to an interviewer in Ponce, P. R., that no more emigrants will be sent for some time. He adds that the company is dissatisfied with the results obtained from the large expenditures made, from the fact that as soon as an expedition was advertised, large numbers of people would sign, and receive food and clothing at the expense of the company, and on the day of sailing disappear.

Marked improvements are reported in the National Guard of Hawaii. The organization is being strengthened, enlistments are increasing and arrangements are making for a series of field trials and inspections under the direction of Regular Army officers stationed at Honolulu.

General Wood has modified the Cuban libel law upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice. Heretofore editors and publishers of papers were responsible, but according to the amendment, the author of the libel is made responsible for any offense.

Havana hotel keepers look for a great rush of tourists during the coming winter. The excellent health conditions of the city, added to the manifold attractions of the place, are expected to insure a busy season.

At San Juan, P. R., a few days ago, two natives, Gregorio Torres and Morico Mendez, who were convicted of stealing jewelry from Mrs. Flagler, wife of Captain Flagler, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., were sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, has returned to San Juan from the United States, and announces that she will be at home informally on Monday evenings, but that there will be no formal entertaining at the Executive Mansion until later in the season.

The committee which had charge of the Labor Day celebration in Honolulu has a balance of \$200 on hand after paying all bills, and has resolved to use the money as the nucleus of a fund to establish a workingmen's library.

NAVY YARD BREMERTON.

Items from the Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington, Oct. 12 are: The work of repairing the receiving ship Nipsic has commenced. All machinery will be taken out and the entire ship given a thorough overhauling. A post office will be established in the yard in the near future. The brick work of the ordnance building is completed up to the eaves, and is ready for the steel work for the roof. The U. S. S. Wisconsin is to sail Oct. 14 for Samoa. She may first stop at San Francisco.

The 8-inch salt water main on the west side of the dock and easterly towards the guards' quarters was tested by 200 pounds pressure to the square inch and found perfectly sound. The Navy Yard band gave its first concert in the yard Oct. 12. Commandant Burwell extended an invitation to the members of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to be present and placed the tug Pawtucket at their disposal. The Navy Department has awarded the contract for building a stable and tool shed at the Navy Yard to W. R. Nichols, of Seattle, the contract price being \$5,500. The bids for the construction of gunners' quarters and sick quarters proved too high and were rejected.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR F. B. JONES.

In the retirement of Major Francis Bacon Jones, quartermaster, U. S. A., on Oct. 26, 1901, the Quartermaster's Department has lost one of its most efficient and valued officers. Major Jones entered the Volunteer service Aug. 30, 1862, as 1st lieutenant, 149th Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he also served as captain, and later as lieutenant colonel of the 215th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was honorably mustered out July 31, 1865. Was appointed lieutenant colonel and quartermaster of volunteers May 9, 1898, and was honorably discharged May 13, 1899. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. He entered the Regular service as 2d lieutenant, 19th Infantry, on May 11, 1866, and served continuously as regimental quartermaster for seventeen years; was appointed captain and quartermaster April 16, 1885, and major on Oct. 15, 1897. From April, 1885, to May, 1888, Major Jones was disbursing officer of the Signal Corps, and from May, 1888, to March, 1898, was in charge of construction of public buildings at Fort Snelling, Logan, Sheridan and Harrison. In 1898 he was assigned to duty in Chicago for the purchase of the very large quantity of supplies needed for the troops engaged in the War with Spain, and later the same year served as disbursing officer on the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department, in the Spanish-American War. In January, 1899, Major Jones was assigned to duty as general superintendent, Army transport service, New York city, and is still on duty as quartermaster of the transport Buford, en route from Manila to New York.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of September, 1901: Enlistments for General Recruiting Service, 2,353; enlistments in cities, 2,009; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 284; total, 2,353.

BROWN SEGMENTAL WIRE-TUBE GUN.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Thinking perhaps you would like to have from us a report of the testing of the nitro-cellulose smokeless powder in the 10-inch Brown Segmental Wire-tube gun at the Army Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on Monday, the 28th inst., we take pleasure in herewith submitting the same.

There were but two shots fired out of the gun on the 28th inst., with the following results:

The first shot fired was a 575-pound service projectile, propelled by 150 pounds of powder made from the Army formula for 12-inch guns, which gave a muzzle velocity of 2,230 feet per second, along with a modest pressure of 28,700 pounds per square inch. No drawbacks of any kind; everything working perfectly.

The second shot fired was a 575-pound service projectile, propelled by 175 pounds of the same kind of powder, which gave a muzzle velocity of 2,364 feet per second, along with an abnormal pressure of 51,550 pounds per square inch. This shot blew off, close up to and flush with the rear end of the gun, about six inches of the overhang of the trunnion jacket, into which the breech bushing was screwed, carrying with it, intact, the entire breech mechanism about 200 feet to the rear, that whole mass of metal turning in its rapid flight backward, the mushroom striking face on and demolishing the concrete masonry temporarily supporting several unmounted 12-inch steel mortars, arresting its flight, doing very little damage and hurting nobody.

The terrible crash into the concrete masonry broke in two the portion of the overhang of the trunnion jacket that was carried away with the breech mechanism; but the breech block itself and the breech bushing which held it were left intact and very little damaged.

The accident was undoubtedly caused by the giving away of the De Bange gas check, allowing the gas to escape and work on the whole surface of the breech action and the breech bushing, which has an area of over 700 square inches. The official reading of the pressure gauges recorded 51,550 pounds per square inch. Consequently, the aggregate pressure distributed over the 700 square inches of the breech block and breech ring was over 35,000,000 pounds.

The overhang of the trunnion jacket, screw-threaded inside, and carrying the breech mechanism was about three inches thick and had an area of about 300 square inches; and test pieces cut from this trunnion jacket showed a tensile strength of about 60,000 pounds per square inch, or an aggregate strength of about 18,000,000 pounds. Therefore the pressure was about twice as great as the strength of the metal. The area of the head of the mushroom is about 90 inches; and if there had been no accident to the mushroom pad the maximum pressure could have only been about 4,500,000 pounds; so it had a factor of safety of about four to one.

The giving away of the gas check—commonly called a mushroom pad—was undoubtedly the cause of the accident.

There were three vent holes in the breech block, which were made for the purpose of meeting an accident of this kind. These vent holes were probably partially or wholly closed by the slight rotation of the breech block, which can be easily prevented in the future.

It would have taken over 150,000 pounds pressure per square inch, if the mushroom pad had not given away, to have blown the breech off in this way. Everything about the breech action was amply strong. This was a De Bange pad or gas check, the same as used by this and other countries in their large guns, and was no part of the Brown Segmental Wire-tube system of gun construction.

The gun itself was in no way whatever injured by the accident, except as already stated, namely, the pulling off of the six inches of the overhang of the trunnion jacket.

This accident was in no way due to any defect in the Brown Segmental Wire-tube system of gun construction.

The trustees have already asked permission from the Board of Ordnance and Fortification to remove the gun from Sandy Hook to Reading, Pa., where it was made, in order to immediately repair damages, and return to Sandy Hook to complete the test of the gun.

The fifth shot fired from this gun March 6, 1901, with 140 pounds of 35 per cent. nitro-glycerine smokeless powder and a 575-pound service projectile, gave a muzzle velocity of 2,340 foot-seconds with a pressure of 32,200 pounds per square inch; the sixth shot, fired March 6, 1901, with 145 pounds of the same kind of powder, gave a 575-pound service projectile a muzzle velocity of 2,419 foot-seconds with a pressure of 34,550 pounds per square inch; and the seventh shot, fired March 6, 1901, with 150 pounds of the same kind of powder, gave a 575-pound service projectile a muzzle velocity of 2,503 foot-seconds with a mean pressure of 37,300 pounds per square inch.

J. N. BROWN,
H. M. MUNSELL,
Trustees of the Brown Segmental Wire-tube Gun.

ARMY DEFECTS AND THEIR CURE.

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav., has some excellent observations in the November number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution on "Some Army Defects; How to Remedy Them." In this article he says:

We do not care for the stiff, swagger smartness of the typical foreign soldier; it is contrary to our American traditions and notions. But we do want a manly, soldierly bearing, dress and manner at all times, but especially in the streets and public places.

Unsoldierly manners, slovenly dress, and slouchy bearing show a lack of military education; they brand the recruit. They are the traits of the farm and the Bowery not yet cast off.

But the recruit must not be expected to shake off his bad manners and his bad carriage with his civilian clothes. They are removed with instruction, drill, example. And the greatest of these is example—the constant daily example of soldiers of age and experience; especially the example of non-commissioned officers of length of service.

Soldiers of less than three years' service are not fit to be non-commissioned officers. Besides a want of knowledge of their trade, they lack also that assurance of office and confidence of self that come with age and length of service only. How rare it is nowadays to hear a non-commissioned officer give an order; to hear one speak to his squad with that sort of assurance one sees in the old-fashioned sergeant with ten to twelve years of service at his back—such as we knew fifteen years ago.

Nowadays, our callow sergeant of less than two years of service, when ordered by his captain to take a squad of men to do a job of work, picks up a rake or shovel himself, and calls out in a half-hearted, apologetic tone, "Come on, boys, let's get at that work." There is no suggestion of authority in his words or tone.

Such non-commissioned officers inspire no emulation in

the recruits under them, command no respect, exact no obedience to their authority, and, above all, set no good example. This lack of assurance and confidence in themselves and their office is not found in our regimental and post non-commissioned staff. There we find non-commissioned officers with years of service. No foreign Army in existence can boast of a more soldierly lot of soldiers than these men, taken as a class; nor can our Government boast of more faithful and worthy servants. But they are too few, and are not close enough to the men of the companies to exert an influence by their example. How can we induce our sergeants and corporals to stay with our companies through, two, three, and more terms of enlistment? There is only one way, and that is to pay them enough to make their office worth keeping.

There is much, however, that can be done by ourselves, and the initiative has already been taken in the right quarter by the issue of General Order No. 107. It is hoped that the inspectors will be able to determine and report how well the provisions of this order shall be carried out.

The officers most responsible are the company and post commanders; especially the post commanders. No matter what excellent regulations and orders may issue from higher authority, if he neglect his part or be unequal to it, his command will show it. Yet it is not necessary that he be a martinet, and it is not enough that he issue excellent orders. He must possess the quality that inspires men. He must be active and about. An indolent commanding officer is a millstone about the neck of his command. He must not, however, be a meddler, but an encourager, and a leader by force of example. He should exact uniformity in the performance of all duty, and in the manners, dress and bearing of men and officers. Enlisted men, as well as officers, should not only be permitted, but encouraged, to wear civilian clothing off duty outside their posts. The soldier's uniform among civilians makes him conspicuous. Scores of soldiers in a town may go to church, sing in the choir, teach classes in the Sunday school, and do all manner of things moral and respectable, but if a single one commits an act disorderly and disgraceful, he will establish the reputation of the Army in that town.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the Department of Dakota, in his annual report, states that notwithstanding their recent small garrisons, the posts of the department have been maintained in fair condition. An unusual number of fires occurred at posts, causing a loss of \$9,000. The general health of the troops in the command was good, there having been no epidemic of any kind. The water supply at all posts was abundant and generally of good quality except at Fort Keogh, where the water was taken from the Yellowstone River and where there was some complaint against its quality. The official business of the headquarters of the department has been carried on by a diminished number of staff officers since the departure of General Wade. During the absence of the General commanding, routine business has been transacted by the headquarters staff, whose services are acknowledged.

On inspection, General Otis found the buildings at Fort Missoula, which are ample in number, in fair condition. The post was well cared for during the absence of troops and would be a desirable location for the quartering of troops for service in case of strikes and riots such as have frequently occurred in that region. At Fort Harrison only two full Infantry companies can be accommodated, and the water supply is unsatisfactory. With a more abundant supply the post would be available for quartering Cavalry or Infantry, though Cavalry stables are lacking. Fort Yellowstone has quarters for eight company or troop officers, and barracks and other buildings for a two company post except quarters for the commanding officer and improved sheds, stables and storehouses. The water and sewer system are excellent. The importance of the post is steadily growing, and, as it is visited by yearly increasing numbers of tourists, the proper policing requires the constant effort of two troops of Cavalry, and that force might be profitably enlarged during the summer. It is one of the cheapest posts in the department for the maintenance of Cavalry. The troops at Fort Keogh are of good physique, and of excellent general character. The horses are very good. There are barracks for three full troops and a regimental band, but by some crowding a full squadron of Cavalry can be accommodated.

Nothing remains of Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., which was abandoned July 22, 1891, save a few trees and some piles of débris. Buildings are said to have been removed bodily from the post by settlers. All that remains of Fort Rice, N. D., where four companies were once quartered before its abandonment in November, 1878, is one stone building.

Major Philip Reade, 4th Inf., who reports as Inspector General, states that the troops in the department have not received the regulation instruction in small arms practice, and as a consequence there is "a marked deficiency in the matter of qualifications to the grade of marksman or above." It is well remembered by the older officers of the Army that after the Civil War our Army grew very negligent in the matter of small arms practice, until it was shamed into activity by the example of the State troops at Creedmoor. Major Reade points out that there is danger of relapsing into the old order of things, and he suggests that it might be well to revive the old custom of having an Inspector of Small-Arms Practice at the headquarters of the Army.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Commissary General, and the supplementary reports accompanying it describe in detail the work of the Subsistence Department throughout the world.

The sales of subsistence stores during the year amounted to \$3,290,234.52. The value of supplies lost by causes for which nobody was responsible was \$93,312.07. There were also losses amounting to \$20,715.47, for which the responsibility has been fixed. Subsistence stores valued at \$116,300.53 were issued to marines and transferred to the Marine Corps. The expenditures of the Subsistence Department on account of the expedition to China amounted to \$674,147.82.

There have been sent to the troops in the Philippines 50,000 of the emergency rations approved by the board on that subject. No action has been taken to correct the evil resulting from sending excessive quantities and varieties of supplies into the field for sale to troops engaged in active operations. It is again recommended that provision be made for the sale at auction of stores which may accumulate at any port in excess of its needs. The recommendation made in the reports of sixteen Commissaries General since 1877, that bakers be enlisted in the Service, is renewed. General Weston also

repeats his recommendation that schools be established for training Army cooks and bakers.

The effective work of the Subsistence Department in China, from beginning to end, was done by Major Gallagher and Captains Ramsey, Franklin and Bean, and I have heard nothing from any source except in praise of their efficiency. From the Manila end of the line Colonel Woodruff was charged with forwarding supplies as required by Major Gallagher; from the San Francisco end, Major Baldwin. This office knows full well how efficiently this work was done.

In Manila all subsistence duties were under the direction of Colonel Woodruff, who was ably assisted by Major Niskern and Captain Ruthers as Chief Commissioners of the Departments of Southern and Northern Luzon respectively, to whose able reports attention is especially invited; also by Major B. K. West, who had charge of the depot at Manila, assisted by Captain Franklin. Work could not have been done more efficiently or more satisfactorily than was done by these officers.

Major D. L. Brainard, commissary, the purchasing commissary at New York, ably conducted the business of purchasing and forwarding supplies for the use of troops in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as in the United States; and Major W. H. Baldwin, commissary, the purchasing commissary at San Francisco, performed the duty of purchasing and forwarding supplies for the troops in the Philippines, China and Hawaii, and in the United States, with the energy and ability which is characteristic of this officer.

The remaining duties of the Department, such as those of chief commissioners and depot or purchasing commissioners, were performed in all cases in an entirely competent and satisfactory manner.

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

In his annual report Colonel Randolph, Chief of Artillery, says:

Since the appointment of the Chief of Artillery, April 9, 1901, his principal duties have been almost entirely devoted to the problem of transforming the regimental organization into that of corps.

In lieu of the regimental organization, the entire sea-coast, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, has been divided into Artillery Districts, each being commanded, as a rule, by a colonel or lieutenant colonel of Artillery. Each district commander is required to visit the posts in his district at least twice every month, inspect them prepared for action and correct all defects. He is responsible for the Artillery efficiency of his command.

The necessity for the constant presence of the Chief of Artillery in Washington during the period of transformation has rendered it impossible for him to make all the inspections referred to in Paragraph 2, G. O. 50, A. G. O. c. s. Such inspections as have been made have developed the necessity for the immediate equipment of the present defenses with a proper system of fire control.

The large increase in the commissioned and enlisted strength of the Artillery Corps transfers each post into a center of instruction, and, in order that the officers and enlisted men may become thoroughly acquainted with their new duties, it is essential that they should have the proper equipment to work with.

Reverting to the large influx of commissioned officers and enlisted men, it is recommended that the allowance for target practice be increased, and that the practice, instead of being annual, be quarterly, so as to embrace all barometric and thermometric conditions. It is also recommended that liberal provisions be made for practice with sub-caliber tubes.

It is intended to equip Fort Monroe as a typical post with a complete system of fire control embracing vertical and horizontal position finders in order to thoroughly instruct the student officers in all the details of both systems.

The establishment of a torpedo school is now under consideration, but at this time, it is impossible to make a definite recommendation as to its requirements, which will be the subject of further report. It is recommended that the employment of expert civilian electricians be continued, one for each Artillery District. These experts have been found indispensable by the Corps of Engineers which was formerly in charge of the torpedo system.

In order to arouse interest and stimulate professional zeal, it is recommended that wherever possible, co-operation, as provided for on page 122 Drill Regulations Coast Artillery, be encouraged. It is proposed to undertake upon an extended scale operations for the coming summer, utilizing as far as possible the different militia organizations that are interested in Coast Artillery work. Preparations are now under way looking to the equipment of the commands that are necessary to carry out completely these maneuvers. It is suggested that an invitation be extended to the Navy to participate, so that a definite reply can be obtained at the earliest practicable moment, and that the problems of attack and defense may be outlined during the coming winter.

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Admiral Dewey to call a meeting of the Board on Naval Construction at an early date for the purpose of taking under consideration the question of naval increase as contemplated by the act of Congress under which Mr. Long will advocate a definite policy for the immediate and proximate future. It is generally understood that the Admiral is in thorough sympathy with the Secretary in the increase of the Navy, and it is hoped that a plan satisfactory to the several factions in the Service will be elaborated which can receive the approval of Congress and set the wheels again in motion toward a further addition to the fighting fleet.

Col. George E. Pond, chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, who has been inspecting new buildings at Fort Meade, S. D., has returned to St. Paul, Minn. Major Pond found that the new Thirteenth Cavalry at Meade has uncommonly fine horses, considering that they are range animals. The regimental band of twenty-five pieces paraded on splendid looking grays, who were perfectly broken, although two months ago they were wild horses on the range, afraid to go near a boy, much less man with a military horn or a bass drum. The average price per horse was \$108.

Among those attending the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Cumberland County at Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 23, and the foundation of Carlisle were Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, and Gen. Edwin Vose Sumner, of the United States Army. General Sumner was born at the old Carlisle Barracks, and was the last commandant of the post. Capt. James E. Pilcher, U. S. A., retired, now a member of the faculty of Dickinson College, was also present.

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STATE TROOPS.

Company C of the 12th New York, Capt. Stebbins, and the 52d Company of Coast Artillery, Capt. Shipton, U. S. A., from Governor's Island, N. Y., will hold a joint exhibition at the armory of the 12th in New York city, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, and those who appreciate evolutions of the highest order, would do well to be present. These two companies gave an exhibition at Long Branch last summer which could not be excelled, and was declared by competent judges to be as fine an exhibition as ever seen at any tournament, if not finer. Music will be furnished by the Governor's Island band. The tickets are 50 cents, and admit gentleman and lady, and includes hat check.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York will meet at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15.

Capt. Willard C. Fisk of Co. D, 7th New York, who was unanimously elected major on Oct. 25, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major Conover, entered the regiment as a private of Co. G March 24, 1874. He was transferred to Co. A in March, 1876, in which he served as second and first lieutenant, and was appointed Adjutant of the regiment in September, 1889. He was elected captain of Co. D, Dec. 29, 1890, and at the time of his election to major, was senior captain in the regiment, and one of its most efficient officers. During the strike at Croton, N. Y., he was officially commanded by Major General Roe for the very efficient way in which he assisted the sheriff in making arrests, and for the very soldierly way in which the prisoners were guarded. Co. D was also commended. First Lieut. Robert Mazet, senior in his grade, will succeed to the captaincy of Co. D. By the elevation of Capt. Fisk Capt. R. W. McLean, of Co. K becomes senior captain of the line. Company H, Captain Witherspoon, at its drill on Oct. 25, paraded 32 files, and Co. A, Captain Schasty, 24. Both drills were conducted in the most excellent manner. A feature of instruction that might well be copied in other commands is that of pitching tents. In one corner of the armory a space is reserved for this purpose. The floor is covered with boards representing the space to be occupied by a tent, and pegs are fastened into the platform. For indoor instruction it is a valuable innovation.

The Board of Officers of the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania have decided to celebrate the regiment's sixty-first anniversary. The committee will recommend a parade and review on the evening of Dec. 10. On that evening the regiment will appear for the first time attired in full dress uniforms.

Company G, 71st New York, have elected a 2d lieutenant in the person of Henry Clinton Wilson, a former officer of the U. S. Volunteer Engineers. Lieut. Wilson began his military career in Washington, where he was battalion adjutant of the 2d Regiment of the District of Columbia. In the Spanish War he joined the Volunteer Engineers, rising to be 1st lieutenant and captain, and serving in Porto Rico. Battalion reviews will be held on Nov. 12 and 15.

A trophy has been donated by Edward Kemp, a veteran of the 7th New York, who takes a great interest in developing rifle shooting, through Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, to be competed for in rifle competition by members of the First Brigade. The conditions of competition have not yet been decided upon, but they will be such as to ensure an equal chance of winning to all organizations. The trophy is a winged female figure in bronze. Mr. Kemp has donated other prizes for riflemen in the National Guard. One of the principal trophies in the 69th Regiment is known as the Kemp trophy.

The U. S. S New Hampshire, used as an armory by the First Battalion of New York Naval Militia, has been given a new berth at the foot of East 24th street, New York city. This is much more desirable than the old berth, which was opposite a city ash dump.

Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, 3d Brigade, N. G. N. Y., reviewed the 23d N. Y. at its armory on the evening of Oct. 26 in the presence of a large audience. Gen. Oliver was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Lieut. Col. Harry C. Cushman, Lieut. Col. Hermann Bendell, surgeon; Major John P. Trainor, inspector; Major Antine La Rose, assistant inspector; Major James H. Manning, Major Alfred Renshaw, Major Richard A. M. Deeley, quartermaster; Capt. Guy E. Baker and Capt. Griswold Green, aids. The regiment was formed in first-class shape and presented a handsome appearance, but when the Adjutant was ready to report the completion of the formation to the Colonel, the latter was not at his post as he should have been, and the Adjutant had to wait until Colonel Barnes and his staff took position. During the standing review the men were very steady. In putting the regiment on the march for the passage there was a slight delay. In the passage, however, the companies went by in very smart shape. After Colonel Barnes, with his staff, had turned out of the column and joined the reviewing party, the Colonel, who had sheathed his sabre, doffed his hat with the reviewing officer and staff to the passing colors. The Colonel's own staff officers, however, kept their sabres unsheathed and brought them to a present. They should have saluted like the Colonel. The parade was taken by Lieutenant Colonel Brady, and proved a handsome ceremony all the way through. Dancing followed. Prior to the review a dinner was tendered Brigadier General Oliver and staff by Colonel Barnes and the officers of the 23d at the Union League Club.

There was standing room only at the armory of the 13th New York on the evening of Oct. 23, during the review by Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., and the large audience included many well known military men. After a short concert by the new enlisted band, which, by the way, made a decided hit throughout the evening, the regiment was promptly formed in three battalions of four companies of 24 files each. The formation was in line of masses, and upon its completion Colonel Austen put the command through a short drill in the evolutions of the regiment, which were executed in the most excellent manner. Then followed a review in line of masses, by General Lee. He was in full dress uniform, and received an ovation as he came on the drill floor to his post. He was attended by Capt. R. E. L. Michie, of the 12th U. S. Cav., Capt. Doe Millard, a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and Capt. Algernon Sartoris, a grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, two former aids on the staff of General Lee in Florida and Cuba. During the ceremony the regiment was noteworthy for its steadiness; in the passage, however, a number of rear rank men were observed out of step, and while distances were correctly preserved the alignment of companies could have been improved. For evening parade, each company turned out its full strength, Co. I being the banner company in this respect with 100 members present. The regiment was formed in line, making a square which

overlapped itself, so large was the turnout. Fully 900 officers and men paraded. The parade was taken by Major William A. Turpin, Jr., Capt. James T. Ashley, of Co. G, commanding the first battalion, Major Charles O. Davis the second, and Major Clarence W. Smith the third. The ceremony was a very pretty one throughout. The regiment was dismissed under command of the non-coms, passing in review before the commissioned officers, after which the latter followed the band off the floor in columns of fours, thus adding a finish to the ceremony that might well be copied in other commands. The excellent display of the regiment all through its evolutions was generally commented upon. Officers of the regiment and others were formally presented to General Lee in the board room, after which there was a collation. Among the many present were Gen. Alfred C. Barne and Major William A. Stokes, 23d Regiment; Lieut. R. C. Langdon, U. S. A.; Col. C. H. Luscomb, Surgeon George R. Fowler, Second Brigade; Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, Major William H. Eddy, retired. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his staff, by the courtesy of Commissioner John J. Scannell and Fire Chief Croker, witnessed an exhibition of the efficiency of the Fire Department at Fire Headquarters, Manhattan, on Oct. 25. Afterward the party were entertained at luncheon by Col. Austen, at the Democratic Club, Manhattan. The ladies of the party met at an informal dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in the evening, and afterwards attended Wallack's theater. On the evening of Oct. 26, General Lee was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the officers of the 13th Regiment at the Waldorf-Astoria. With General Lee were Colonel Whiteside, Major Michie, Captain Sartoris and Capt. Joseph Willard, Col. David E. Austen of the 13th Regiment occupied the head of the table, with General Lee on the one side and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford on the other. The tables were arranged in the form of a horseshoe. The evening was a very enjoyable one.

Co. K, 22d N. Y., Capt. Barber, have won the second prize offered by the State for making the highest figure of merit in rifle shooting at Creedmoor in the old Fifth Brigade. The company is justly elated in consequence. The prize is a trophy of the value of \$75, and consists of a handsome clock, which already adorns the company parlor. The regiment will hold games at the armory on Nov. 25.

The First Naval Brigade, Maryland National Guard, was inspected Oct. 23, by Col. Charles F. Macklin, brigade inspector general. There was a large turnout and the brigade gave an artillery and infantry drill.

Major Wm. H. Crim, chief surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, is organizing a medical department for the regiment which is to consist of 47 trained and practical men, including the four regular surgeons of the regiment. Lectures on bacteriology, surgery, military hygiene, etc., are to be given weekly. In addition the men are to be divided into classes and taken to the medical colleges of Baltimore for demonstrations in anatomy and for general work at the dissecting table, the idea being to familiarize them with every portion of the human body, and show them how to treat ailments and wounds of every description with intelligence and dispatch.

Adjutant Gen. Samuel Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces that the military department of that commonwealth is "anxious" to issue a dress uniform to the M. V. M., and "inclines to a uniform recommended by the late Col. Michler of Gen. Miles's staff." This uniform is made up of a close fitting tunic, with a small shako. He further announces that the Government has written offering khaki, but the quartermaster-general, so far, has not favored the issue. The explanation should be made that the quartermaster general is also the adjutant general. General Dalton further believes that a dress uniform is essential to the militia to keep up the standard.

Capt. Oscar Erlandson, of the 1st Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., gave the first lecture in the projected series on electricity and magnetism in its application to signaling to the members of the corps on Oct. 26. The lecture was interesting and instructive, and was illustrated with a large number of specimens and by numerous experiments. The course of instruction in the corps for the ensuing year will include the history of electricity and magnetism, their sources, their utilization in the various forms of apparatus useful in signaling, including line building, and incidentally pole climbing. Each member of the corps will be required to perform every one of the details necessary to all the experiments shown. After the completion of this series of lectures the corps will drill mounted indoors during the rest of the winter season, and in the spring outdoor rides will be undertaken, followed by outdoor signaling. The corps at present is in a very flourishing condition, with a waiting list. As an instance of the kind of material recruited, it is interesting to note that of three men enlisted on Oct. 21, one was a graduate of Columbia, another of Princeton, and the third of the College of the City of New York.

REPORT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C., Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, in his annual report of that branch of the Service, describes in detail the improvements which have been made at the various stations under his command. These improvements include the enlargement of existing quarters, the building of additional ones and the general betterment of accommodations.

Attention is called to several cases during the year in which the marines at various stations distinguished themselves by efficient services in saving life and property from destruction by fire and storm, their work on each occasion having been characterized by intelligence and courage of the highest order.

The marine barracks naval station at San Juan, P. R., is in good condition and the command is in good health. The barracks at the Puget Sound Navy Yard is becoming undesirable and prejudicial to discipline because of its nearness to saloons, etc., outside the station. A marine garrison was established at Dry Tortugas, Fla., the War Department having turned over Fort Jefferson for its use. Officers and men are in excellent health.

The health and conduct of the First Brigade of Marines, stationed at Cavite, P. I., are admirable. Six additional Marine posts have been established in the neighborhood of Cavite. There are now serving in the Philippines 58 Marine officers and 1,547 enlisted men. On board ships of the Asiatic Squadron there are six officers and 396 enlisted men, and at Guam there are eight officers and 175 enlisted men. Health conditions among the men on shipboard and at Guam are highly satisfactory. An additional Marine post has been established in Guam.

Describing the brilliant defense of the besieged legations in Pekin by the Marine guard under command of Capt. J. T. Myers, General Heywood quotes the letter from Minister E. H. Conger, heretofore referred to.

As Army troops are never supposed to be sent to a

foreign country except in time of war, it is submitted that the guard to be kept at the American legation in Pekin should be supplied by the Marine Corps.

Theoretical instruction was carried on at the School of Application at the Marine barracks, Washington, D. C., during the year, the class consisting of commissioned officers. It is intended this year to re-establish classes for the instruction of noncommissioned officers, and applicants for promotion to the rank of gunnery sergeant. A class for the instruction of officers was established at the Marine barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and during the year nine young officers of the corps have been under instruction at that post. The theoretical and practical instruction of the class has been thorough and efficient.

Target practice has been conducted systematically throughout the corps. Beneficial results have followed the adoption of the American magazine rifle in place of the Lee straight-full.

The Marine Corps rifle team which took part in the competitions under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, stood sixth among the winners. Major C. H. Lauchheimer, M. C., Inspector of Target Practice, attributes the poor showing made by the Marines to the ammunition furnished the team, which was issued from the regular supply of the Marine Corps and was nearly two years old, having been made at a time when the manufacture of smokeless powder had not reached its present state of perfection. As the Marine Corps is below its authorized enlisted strength, it will be necessary to continue vigorous measures for obtaining recruits. The reduction of the period of enlistment to four years should accelerate recruiting.

Khaki tents have been tested a year, and have given entire satisfaction. Khaki suits are now issued to Marines serving in the tropics and sub-tropics.

Under the act approved March 3, 1899, making it possible for meritorious non-commissioned officers to be promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, four non-commissioned officers have been so advanced, and eight others are on the waiting list awaiting examination.

No appointment to the Marine Corps has been made from the graduating class of the Naval Academy. It is respectfully urged that the Marine Corps be given its quota of graduates, as they are greatly needed.

To supply the growing needs of the Navy it is recommended that the strength of the Marine Corps be increased to 10,000 men. With the corps at its present strength the work of the men is as hard as it was before the corps was increased, and more arduous than in the Army of this and other countries.

It is again recommended that Congress be requested to make the rank of the commandant of the Marine Corps that of major general. Being one of the coordinate branches of the military service, the Marine Corps is clearly entitled to this rank for its commandant.

The enlistments in the corps during the year numbered 2,140, of which 1,981 were original. The Army authorities are thanked for their courtesy in giving the Marine Corps with transportation for its officers and enlisted men and stores on army transports, and in furnishing the corps with certain rations and other supplies upon application.

RUSSIAN KITCHEN WAGON.

The kitchen wagon recently adopted by the Russian Army is a contrivance which promises a vast increase of comfort for troops on the march. The final regulation pattern of the vehicle has not yet been agreed upon, but some idea of the affair in its present form can be gained from the following description by a correspondent:

"A large iron vessel shaped rather like an enormous teacup is set upon the axle of a light wagon. In some forms the wagon is limbered like a gun, the limber and driver's seat being hollow to carry supplies; in others the whole is upon two wheels, like an enlarged small-arm ammunition cart. The top of the vessel is covered with a double-hinged lid, and is fastened down with screws, and provided with a safety valve. Below this large boiler an iron fireplace is constructed, the door facing towards the rear of the carriage, while a chimney some two feet or three feet high carries off the smoke and ensures a draught.

"In the Russian Army tinned rations are hardly ever used, and cattle are driven on the line of march and slaughtered as required. One kitchen wagon is detailed to every company, and to the Cavalry in about the same proportion. Before the troops move off the men in charge of these wagons fill the boilers with water, and put in meat and vegetables. About two hours before camp is reached the fires are lighted, and the dinner begins to boil, so that by the time the troops come to a halt a hot dinner of strong soup and boiled meat is already cooked. This can be repeated twice in a day if a midday halt has been decided upon."

DOESN'T SOIL A WHITE VEST.

The Lackawanna route from New York to Buffalo and the West has been making the announcement that one might travel the whole length of its road, and not soil a white vest. The writer tried this the other day, and sure enough the trip on the Lackawanna Limited left his linen in better condition than it would have been after a day's running about in the city. The value of such service to ladies is obvious. This unique service is made possible because hard coal is used exclusively in the passenger service. It is useless to speak of the scenery of the mountains as we traverse them all day—such a relief from the dull monotony of the flat country and its wearisome sameness. It's the luxury of travel.—The Evangelist.

The officials of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company gave a dinner on Oct. 25 on board the reconstructed steamship Bremen at the company's pier, Hoboken, N. J. The Bremen was badly damaged by fire on June 30, 1900, and has since been almost entirely rebuilt by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company at Stettin, Germany. Frank Presbrey, who presided, recalled the incidents of the great fire and said the Bremen was now equal to the best of the company's fleet. Captain Nietrich responded to a toast.

The machinery of the American Arms Co., of Boston, Mass., manufacturers of single and double shotguns and revolvers, under the management of the late Geo. H. Fox, has been purchased by the Marlin Fire Arms Co., and is being moved to New Haven, Conn., to be added to the Marlin plant in that city.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

C. E. K.—Applications for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Navy. There is no prescribed form, but the date and place of birth and State of which a citizen should be given, together with such other particulars as the applicant may consider important. Write to the Secretary for circular giving full particulars as to qualifications, etc., for applicants.

G. B. S.—The following are the addresses of the officers you desire: Capt. J. H. Dorst, 12th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Capt. D. A. Frederick, 7th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Asst. Surgeon C. B. Nichols, Manila, P. I.

C. N. W.—The address of 1st Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, U. S. A., retired, is 33 Hillside avenue, Montclair, N. J.

A. R.—Major F. M. Waltz, 1st U. S. Inf., should be addressed at Manila, P. I.; Lieut. Col. S. T. Norvell, U. S. A., retired, at 2225 N. street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and Lieut. G. S. Norvell, 8th U. S. Cav., at San Luis, Cuba.

S. S. H. asks: In battalion formation, tactics provide that guides shall face towards the point of rest, except when the formation is central, at which time they face each other. If the formation be toward the right, does the extreme right guide face towards the right, or do the guides of the first company face each other? Answer—No. The only time the guides face each other is when the center company is the first to arrive on the line; at other times, if the command be left front, into line, the guides face to the right; if right front into line, to the left.

H. P. M.—You will find full information about extra pay, in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 5, 1901, page 100.

D. F. asks: A claims that when the commanding officer approaches the guardhouse between taps and reveille, the Corporal should immediately after advancing and recognizing him, call, "Turn out the guard." B claims that A is wrong. Which is right, A or B? Answer—B is right. See par. 319, Guard Manual.

O. M.—A landsman enlisting in the Navy can be appointed a petty officer, after duly qualifying for the position.

OLD SOLDIER asks: In executing the 2d motion of inspection sabre the 2d motion, according to C. D. R., reads as follows: "Turn the edge to the front and to the right to show the other side of the blade." This may admit of two interpretations; one in which the hand is turned on the wrist in place, the other where the hand is turned so as to find itself opposite the right shoulder on the completion of the 2d motion. To all appearances the 2d method is the least constrained. I have seen it done both ways and wish to know which way is the intention of the Drill Regulations. Answer—The sabre is turned with the wrist, keeping the hand in place.

G. H. T. asks: (1) What is a corporal's position while he is relieving a relief, what position does he hold his rifle in while he stands in front of the new corporal and the two sentinels are exchanging their orders for that post, is he at right shoulder, or port arms, or order arms? Answer—A corporal posting or relieving a sentinel is not restricted to any position of his piece but must always carry himself in a soldierly manner. (2) We have a troop of cavalry and they have two small U. S. flags for guidons, should we salute or uncover for them? Answer—No. (3) Should we salute or uncover for a garrison flag erected at State camps on tall staffs, a garrison or post flag? Answer—Yes. It would depend on circumstances and the state of the weather. (4) What does the right guide of a company do when the commander gives the order, "From fours, left oblique, from column of files," does he halt and then place himself opposite No. 4, or does he oblique to his position and halt? Answer—The right guide places himself in front of No. 4 by stepping to the left.

VANCOUVER.—A few weeks before your service expires apply through your present commanding officer to the Adjutant General of the Army for re-enlistment in the Signal Corps, stating your qualifications. The company commander will then forward it through the proper military channels with such remarks and recommendation as the case demands and so on until it gets to Washington.

COURTESY asks: (1) A brigade of five regiments are encamped under command of a brigadier general, by virtue of his rank he is commanding officer and according to Guard Manual, Par. 42, prescribes the strength and posts of the guards. Under his direction he dispenses with a general guard around the entire camp, and directs sentinels to be posted around each regiment, each with its own complete guard and officers. In such case would No. 1 have the guard turned out upon the approach of their own respective regimental commanders, announcing them as the commanding officer, Par. 222, or would they use that term only for the brigadier general? Should such a guard be turned out for the regimental commander; if so, by what authority? Answer—The guard should be turned out for its regimental commander, the authority for which is that he is the commanding officer of the regimental camp, the general officer commanding the brigade. (2) A division of three brigades encamped under orders of division commander at different places. Major General Blank stays a few days with each brigade; he completes his visit with 1st brigade and arrives at the 2d brigade, finds

an escort to attend him and his quarters prepared, should Par. 42, A. R. be observed by Major General Blank and the brigade commander, or would his visit to the brigade as a part of his command dispense with Par. 42's provisions. Answer—Par. 42, Army Regs. refers to company commanders and relates to ammunition. We do not understand the connection.

A discussion is going on in India as to the advisability of not shoeing horses. General Ramsay is credited with advocating such a system. A correspondent of The Asian mentions the pre-eminence of unshod horses in certain fox hunts. Col. Gordon Price rides to hounds with unshod mounts, and even in the most slippery of weather his horses rarely make a misstep or a slip. One writer explains that horses that have been accustomed to iron shoes for years cannot in a short time be expected to make the best use of the freedom suddenly given their feet by the removal of their shoes. It will take months for the horn to harden and for the horse himself to become accustomed to his unshod hoofs and to feel that confidence in them which means safety and pleasure to his rider. The suggestion is made that the Government try experiments on a large scale with regiments. If a squadron of cavalry in a few regiments, it is argued, were allowed to use their horses unshod alongside of the rest with shoes on, a year's observation would set the question at rest. "I am sure," says the correspondent, "that the plan the General advocates would secure enormous advantages to trained soldiers, who could move about freely without the farrier's assistance and relieve man's best friend from the iron ring of torture now fixed on his hoofs, which causes so many injuries to his legs and feet."

Throughout the military and naval services and, in fact, everywhere in the United States, the name of Richardson & Robbins is a synonym for all that is best in canned goods. Established in 1856, this house has ever since maintained a reputation for goods of the highest quality. There has never been any attempt to put a "popular" price on their product, the first consideration having always been to secure the most excellent meats, game, fruits, etc., without regard to cost. The Richardson & Robbins plant is located in the quaint old city of Dover, Del., in the center of a most fertile farming country. The best of game, ham, bacon and fowl as well as the fruits for which the state is famous, can be obtained here in abundance. The most scrupulous care is taken in sealing the cans, no solder being ever used in the inside of a can and no acid used in the solder, while the utmost cleanliness prevails in every department. The firm conducts a strictly wholesale business and is well satisfied to maintain the high standards of the past, thereby continuing to enjoy a reputation second to none.

The firm of Black, Starr & Frost announce that they are ready to fill orders for the insignia for retired officers of the United States Service. The design consists of crossed sabres bearing the letters "U. S." and is made in the form of either pin or button. The price is, gold, \$2.75; silver gilt, \$1.50.

Among the awards made recently at the Pan-American Exposition are the following: Gold medal for Jenkins Bros.' valves; gold medal for Jenkins' 96 Packing and two silver medals for rubber specialties. These awards simply confirm the judgment of those who have used the products of this well known house.

PROMOTIONS. Mat. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—40 cents each, postpaid; \$5.00 per set. With Studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 42 East 20th St., N. Y. City

BORN.

HORN.—To the wife of Capt. T. N. Horn, Artillery Corps, Oct. 24, at Fort Hancock, N. J., a daughter, Myra.

ROBERTS.—At Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., Oct. 10, 1901, to the wife of Assistant Naval Constructor Thomas G. Roberts, a son.

ROMEYN.—To the wife of Lieut. C. A. Romeyn, 13th U. S. Cavalry, a son, Oct. 27, 1901, at Laredo, Texas.

MARRIED.

HUNT—GOODFELLOW.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1901, Mr. Galliard Hunt, brother of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. Navy, retired, and of Paymaster Livingston Hunt, U. S. Navy, to Miss Mary Goodfellow.

THIEBAUT—de RENGIFO.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1901, M. Eugene Thiebaud and Madam Regina de Rengifo, sister-in-law of Lieut. Comdr. D. P. McCartney, U. S. N., retired.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—Near West Point, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1901,

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Mr. Frederick H. Benedict, brother-in-law of Major John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster's Department.

FROTHINGHAM.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1901, Mrs. George Pook Frothingham, daughter-in-law of the late Naval Constructor Pook, U. S. N.

GANSEVOORT.—At South Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1901, Stanwix Gansevoort, formerly a midshipman in the Navy.

HALE.—At Denver, Colo., Oct. 28, 1901, Horace Morrison Hale, father of Gen. Irving Hale.

HUBBARD.—At Middleburg, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1901, Paul Hubbard, M. D., in his 84th year, father of Lieut. Comdr. S. Hubbard, U. S. A., retired.

LALLY.—At Augusta, Me., Oct. 1, 1901, aged 80, Mrs. Ellen Evans Lally, widow of Follett Thornton Lally, major of infantry during the Mexican War.

MICHIE.—At Dayton, O., Oct. 20, 1901, Mr. James C. Michie, brother of the late Professor Peter S. Michie, U. S. Army.

NOA.—Killed near Nipannipa, Samar, P. I., Oct. 27, 1901, by natives, Naval Cadet Loveman Noa, U. S. N.

O'REILLY.—At Annapolis, Md., Oct. 24, 1901, Naval Cadet Phillip M. O'Reilly, of typhoid fever.

SILLMAN.—At 215 Halsey street, Brooklyn, Oct. 29, 1901, Mrs. Mary Sillman, mother of 1st Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th U. S. Infantry.

THOMPSON.—At Boston, Sept. 26, in his 90th year, Rev. A. C. Thompson, D. D., father of Pay Director Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. Navy.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have recently received from the Robert Clark Publishing Company of Cincinnati a most interesting and instructive book entitled "The Story of an Earnest Life." The book is the personal recollections of the noted general and statesman John M. Palmer, of Illinois, who played such an important part in making the history of this country from the time of the Civil War, when he was a major general of Volunteers, to 1896, when he was the Gold Democratic candidate for President of the United States. The book is especially interesting with regard to the part played by General Palmer in the Civil War.

The Nike Publishing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, is publishing a sketch of Senator Mark Hanna by Solon Lauer. There are many political prophets who are saying that Mr. Hanna is dead, but, according to the author of the sketch, he has never been so much alive as at this time. Mr. Lauer believes that the Senator is a man of great and strong character, an upright business man and the most remarkable political manager this country has ever known. The book is interesting and exceedingly well written.

A "Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery" (P. Blakiston's Sons & Co.) aims to supply a trustworthy handbook for easy and rapid reference in physical and clinical diagnosis, general therapeutics, operative technic, materia medica and toxicology, and the common judgment will be that it has fully accomplished that object. The contributors include a large number of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of America whose opinions are accepted authority in their several branches of practice. To the busy practitioner this work will be of constant and inestimable usefulness.

"Arts Under Arms, an University Man in Khaki," is the cumbersome title of a clever recital of personal experience in the Boer War, published by Longmans, Green & Co. The author, Maurice Fitzgibbon, served in the Transvaal as a sergeant of yeomanry and had a series of adventures which he relates in spirited fashion.

In the volume entitled "How Sailors Fight," published by E. P. Dutton & Co., the author, John Blake, describes with admirable cleverness the organization, equipment and fighting methods of the British Navy. The book is singularly well written and finely illustrated.

Sergeant Kayne's book of "Anting-Anting Stories and Other Strange Tales of the Filipinos" (Small, Maynard & Co.), discloses at once a new author and a new field of fiction. Many of these stories are as weird and quaint as Kipling's. Many of them reveal much of Kipling's power, and all are interesting to a degree which is irresistible. From the same publishers we receive the latest addition to the Beacon Biographies of eminent Americans, a little volume devoted to "Sam Houston," by Sarah Barnwell Elliott.

The Thrift Publishing Co., New York, publishes "Tropical Hazards," a little volume by Edward Bunnett Phelps, in which he presents an interesting study of life insurance risks in the tropics as revealed by the experience of American soldiers and sailors.

A valuable collection of lectures, addresses and essays by the late Benjamin Harrison has been issued by the Bowman-Merrill Company of Indianapolis under the title "Views of an Ex-President."

The Lothrop Publishing Co., of Boston, have brought out a handsome volume entitled "Poetry of Niagara," in which are collected all the more famous poems ever inscribed by the great cataract.

"The Whirligig," a capital romance of love and adventure, by Mayne Lindsay, has been issued by Longmans, Green & Co.

The November number of Harper's is notable alike for its size and for the variety and excellence of its contents. Among the more serious articles is a continuation of Woodrow Wilson's "Short History of the People of the United States," a superbly illustrated paper by Dr. Dan-

iel Quinn on "Athenian Conceptions of a Future Life," and an interesting study of "The Bottom of the Sea," by Professor Charles Cleveland Nutting. Harry Furniss contributes a capital article entitled "Confessions of a Cartoonist," illustrated with his own sketches, and the fiction features are both numerous and clever, including a continuation of Mary E. Wilkins' serial, together with several good short stories by other authors. The illustrations are surpassingly beautiful.

"LINCOLN IN STORY."

So many apocryphal stories, humorous and otherwise, have been commonly attributed to Lincoln that the volume of authenticated anecdotes of his telling which has been compiled by Silas G. Pratt under the title "Lincoln in Story," and published by the Appletons, contains elements of real historic interest. Lincoln appreciated more thoroughly than any other American public man the power of humor in debate, and there can be no convincing estimate of his equipment as lawyer, politician or statesman which does not take into account the uses he made of sarcasm and ridicule.

It is worth while, therefore, to know the origin of the real "Lincoln Stories," together with the circumstances under which they were used and the persons to whom they were applied. This is the task which Mr. Pratt has set for himself, and he has performed it so well that his work might almost be said to constitute a hitherto missing chapter in the history of Lincoln. In his preface the compiler explains that he has endeavored to present these stories as far as possible in chronological order, and to facilitate this purpose he traces Lincoln's career from childhood through boyhood and youth to manhood, to the appearance of Lincoln the lawyer and legislator, then to Lincoln the statesman, and finally to the seventh period, Lincoln the President. Wherever he could do so Mr. Pratt has assigned each of the authentic stories of Lincoln to that period of the latter's life in which it had its origin, and he has in most instances explained the cause and manner of its application. The net result is a graphic outline of Lincoln's record, together with a plain statement of the anecdotes and incidents which distinguished each of its successive stages.

Mr. Pratt does not pretend to have compiled a volume of "new" Lincoln stories. Many of those he presents are familiar to everybody. But he gives us what is far more valuable, namely, the assurance, that every story contained in his work has been carefully verified. Herein is the real worth of the work. In view of the painstaking character of the compiler's effort it is not strange that many stories quite generally attributed to Lincoln are missing from his pages.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Denmark is to expend five million kroner (\$1,340,000) in the purchase of new guns for the Artillery.

An interesting test was made recently of one of the armor plates intended for the new British battleship Bulwark. The plate measured 14 feet by 6 feet 10 inches, its thickness being 8.8 inches, the weight being 360 pounds per square foot. Three rounds were fired from a 9.2-inch gun with a Holtzer armor-piercing shot weighing 380 pounds, and it was found that in each case the projectile broke up on impact, only one embedding its point in the plate. There were no cracks, and only a slight flaking of the plate where the shots struck.

According to a bulletin issued by the British War Office the British losses in the South African War up to Sept. 30, 1901, were as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 548; non-commissioned officers and privates, 5,283; total, 5,831. Wounded, officers, 1,529; non-commissioned officers and privates, 18,032; total, 19,561. Missing, officers, 354; non-commissioned officers and privates, 8,471; total, 8,836. There were also 445 deaths from accidents and 10,293 from disease, while

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2,439 officers and 55,031 men were sent home as invalids.

It is announced in Berlin that Herr Szepanik, a former Polish professor, well known as an inventor, who is now serving in the German Army, has invented an impenetrable breastplate, of which he has sent a specimen to the Emperor William. It weighs less than 4 1/2 pounds and consists of a silken fabric. A ball fired by a Mauser rifle at a distance of five paces is said to have penetrated less than one-eighth of an inch into the substance. It would be well to put the invention to the test prescribed by President Lincoln, who requested the inventor of an impenetrable armor to put it on and let him fire at him.

An officer of the Italian Army has invented a device known as the acoustic telemeter, which is intended to indicate the direction from which the sound of distant guns proceeds and then to give the approximate distance. Some experimental telemeters of this kind are being made in the works of the military engineers at Pavia.

The French naval review at Dunkirk, September 18, brought together 35 warships with 487 guns, 89 torpedo tubes and nearly 8,000 officers and men. The vessels included six battleships, two armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, four ships of the coast defense division, three destroyers, and three submarine boats. The rules adopted for the control of these latter craft are interesting. Each submarine boat was provided with two short masts, the forward with No. 1 flag and the after one with the national flag. It was ordered that these vessels while navigating on the surface should be treated by other craft as if they were sailing ships. It was also stipulated that when a submarine boat was performing evolutions in a harbor the signal station should hoist No. 1 flag and that the position of the flag on the yard should indicate the direction in which the boat was moving. Torpedo boats and steam launches accompanying the submarine vessels were ordered to bear as distinctive mark a white ball instead of the national flag. The hoisting of this ball was to signify that a submarine boat was navigating below the surface and all other craft were to give her a wide berth by passing astern. It is the opinion of some European naval experts that these rules will serve as the basis of a general code of regulations for the navigation of submarine vessels.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

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District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.
Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee
The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:
Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Loyd. Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.
Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Ilollo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.
Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.
Department of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. E. M. Young, U. S. A.
Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.
Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
Department of Texas—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 13th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.
Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the Domestic rates of postage. Mail for China must be paid for at foreign rates.

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1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, S. D.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H. Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M. Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D. Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F. Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G. Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M. Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H. Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanomo, Cuba; A and B. Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D. Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, L and M. Manzanillo, Cuba; C, Bayamo, Cuba; B, D, I and K. Holquin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H. Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M. Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D. Jefferson Bks., Mo.; E, F, G, H. Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F. Fort Clark, Tex.; D. Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M. Fort Meade, S. Dak.; A, C, G and H. Fort Assinabine, Mont.; B and D. Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F. Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M. Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, B, C and D. Fort Riley, Kas.; E and H. Fort Logan, Col.; F and G. Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M. Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; E and F. Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G. Manila.

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9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th, Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 17th Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st Fort Sheridan, Ill.

22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Havana, Cuba; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

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25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Ft. Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; 52nd Co., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; 53rd Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 55th Co., Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th and 65th sailed from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, on the transport Meade.

66th and 67th Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th Co., left Manila Oct. 1 for San Francisco, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st Cos., left Manila Oct. 1 for San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.

107th, Fort Preble, R. I.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Mott, N. J.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Worth, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M. Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.
3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort

H and M, address Manila.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M. Manila; P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; H, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

The companies in the Philippines should be addressed at Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russel, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; K, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, sailed from Manila Sept. 29 for New York, on the transport Buford. Address for present care of Q. M. Dept., 29 Whitehall st., New York City; I and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; E and H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F and G, Fort Wright, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, G, H, Cayey; F, Albonito.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Gaelic, Nov. 7; Hong Kong Maru, Nov. 16; China, Nov. 23; Doric, Dec. 3; Nippon Maru, Dec. 11; Peru, Dec. 19; Coptic, Dec. 28; American Maru, Jan. —. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. leave for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney as follows: Ventura, Nov. 9; Oceanic, Nov. 30; and Sonoma, Dec. 21.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of Japan, Nov. 4; Empress of China, Dec. 2; Empress of India, Dec. 30. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Moana, Nov. 15; Miomega, Dec. 13.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Olympia, Nov. 11; Victoria, Nov. 20; Braemer, Dec. 23; Glenogle, Jan. 3.

A strong branch of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, to be known under the name of the Ohio branch, has been organized at Canton, Ohio. Among the charter members we note the names of Lieut. Col. Charles Dick (now major general of the Ohio National Guard and Member of Congress), Major Frederick C. Bryan, Capt. A. V. Smith and others. Mr. Ralph L. Spotts, who served as first sergeant in "The President's Own" (8th Ohio Vols.), has been elected president of this branch.

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November 2, 1901.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The ninth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will take place in New York city, at 10 A. M., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1901, at No. 12 West 31st street, the sessions continuing through Thursday and Friday, Nov. 14 and 15. There will be a banquet at Delmonico's at 7 P. M., Friday, Nov. 15, to which members and their guests are cordially invited. Tickets, exclusive of wine, will be \$5 each, and they can be obtained at the society's office on Nov. 14 and 15. The council will meet at No. 12 West 31st street, New York, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 3:30 P. M. The following papers will be read at the meeting:

Trial of speed between the steamers City of Erie and Tashmoo, by Frank E. Kirby, Esq.; effect of variation of dimensions on the stresses in a ship's structure, by Prof. H. C. Sadler; graphic calculations of the stability of ships, by Prof. M. H. Bauer; power consumed in propelling the Whitehead torpedo at various speeds, by Frank M. Leavitt; balancing marine engines (two prize competition papers); a brief comparison of recent battleship designs, by Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor, U. S. N.; changes in torpedo boat design, by Charles P. Wetherbee; late developments in armor and ordnance, by J. F. Meigs; recent experiments in attacking armor with high explosive shells, by Capt. E. B. Babbitt, U. S. A.; some notes on tidal corrections, by E. A. Stevens; side launch of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, by Asst. Naval Constructor Wm. G. Groesbeck, U. S. N.

BRITISH SCRUTINY DEFECTIVE.

A correspondent in a letter to The Army and Navy Gazette of London severely criticises the weakness of the British system of scouting as shown in the Boer war. He says in part:

"In our South African War some of the best scouting has been done by our Colonial Volunteers and by the Ir-

regular Corps, but it must be admitted that the Boers have beaten us in that branch of the military art. Indeed, the general commanding, in reporting the repulse of his army, attributed his want of success to the inefficient scouting initiated by his subordinate officers. Again, at the disastrous defeat at Sanna's Post, no scouts were thrown out in advance of the column, otherwise the ambuscaded Boers must have been discovered and the disaster avoided. The British Army has evidently much to learn in regard to efficient scouting."

"It is obvious that very few men are able to become competent scouts. The kind of men best suited for such an occupation are those who have been brought up in the wilds of Africa, America, or Australia, and, we might add, the highlands of Scotland."

"A good scout cannot easily be trained; the gifts must be in great measure natural, but they are, like all others, susceptible of development. Major General Baden-Powell has the credit of being a born scout, and did some scouting on his own account during the Matabele War. A good story is told of an Australian bushman who was pursued by two Boers in bush country. Observing that he was being tracked, he hastened his pace and curving round soon came in sight of his pursuers, whom he speedily held up. It is clear that if the right men are to be secured they will have to be well paid and cared for."

THE RECENT IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE MATCH.

(From the Northern Whig, Belfast, Ireland.)

The magnificent silver cup presented by the Laflin & Rand Powder Company of America for competition in the international rifle match at Sea Girt, New Jersey, and so gallantly won by the Ulster Rifle Association team, is now on view in Mr. Sherman D. Neill's windows, Donegall Place. The trophy is a really splendid one, and well worthy of the occasion. The champion badges have also been sent to the members of the Ulster team.

The following letter has been received by Mr. John McKenna, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary of the Ulster

team, from Mr. R. W. Barnett, of London, an old member of the association, and one of the best shots that ever looked through the sights of a rifle. He would have formed one of the team had he been able to travel: "My Dear McKenna—Many thanks for the excellent photograph which you have sent me of the Irish team at Sea Girt, and also for the newspaper containing Lord Dufferin's letter of congratulation. I hope you will allow me to join his Lordship in congratulating my old club most heartily on its well-earned victory. To you more than any one else the credit of organizing the match is due, and I heard indirectly from Richardson that the arrangements had been extremely good, and the tour a very enjoyable one in every respect. I only wish that I had been able to accompany you. Mr. James Wilson, like yourself, must be very proud of the success of the team under his command. It is a thousand pities that Sir Thomas Lipson did not succeed in pulling off the double event. Yours very sincerely, R. WHELDON BARNETT."

Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D. C., report the following patents issued Oct. 22: Anchor, F. Joyner; visual indicator for submersible boats, C. A. Morris; cartridge packing apparatus, G. M. Peters; apparatus for packing cartridges in boxes, G. M. Peters; firearm ejector, A. H. Day; gun barrel cleaner, F. B. Felton; gun cleaner, A. C. Drummond and T. W. Layman; magazine gun, W. Mason; projectile, A. Primat; apparatus for submarine operations, C. H. Brown; apparatus for putting torpedoes on vessels, C. A. Morris; revolver, C. P. O'Neill.

There has been considerable difficulty in securing competent messmen in the Navy, and in order to overcome it is proposed to allow bluejackets who serve on that duty the extra compensation of \$5 per month, except when men are assigned as relief during temporary absence of the regular messmen. One messman will be allowed to each sub-mess of 20 men on board warships.



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War Department, Washington, May 18, 1806.

(Extract)—To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all cavalry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.

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